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SFRY EXPLANATION ABOUT ATHLETES CRITICIZED

AU050858 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 5 Jun 85

["Only an Obscure Question Seeks to Conceal Facts" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 5 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article written by Sokol Gjoka. It says:

"One week elapsed since in Titograd of Yugoslavia, while turning to Albania, two [of] our weightlifters were suddenly disappeared. The silence the Yugoslav side kept for a long time, as is natural, aroused a great worry in our public opinion, the sportlovers and their families for the luck and life of the two Albanian citizens.

Finally, upon the persistent demands of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs through a diplomatic way, the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia only verbally informed the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade that the two Albanian sportsmen presented themselves to the commissar of the Council of Refugees of Yugoslavia and asked for his protection. The long time the Yugoslav authorites needed to give such an explanation cannot be a result either of the bureaucratic procrastination, or consequence of a mere negligence.

The silence kept for a long period of time, as it has been stressed also by the spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, speaks that something hatched up has occurred with our sportsmen. As it seems, it took the Yugoslav authors of the Mafia-type act much time to find this version. From every point of view one examines the question, the silence for a long period of time on the luck of the Albanian sportsmen shows that someone in Yugoslavia is implicated in this matter.

There is a set political stand in all this turbulent matter, which aims not to throw light on the truth, not to inform both the Albanian public opinion which is interested in this question, the foreign public opinion and the Yugoslav one. Only an obscure question seeks to hide the truth and conceal the facts.

The mysterious way with which was treated the disappearance of the two Albanian sportsmen, cannot fail to arouse the concern of the Albanian citizens who pass through Yugoslavia.

The abovementioned stand towards our sportsmen and our country is adopted at a time when the Yugoslav officials make statements through which they express their readiness to improve the relations with Albania. But the disappearance of the two Albanian sportsmen in Titograd and the treatment of this question do not comply with these statements.

One may find and create too many pretexts, causes and problems to enhance the aggravation. The stand of the Yugoslav authorities on the disappearance of the two Albanian sportsmen in Titograd does not serve the development of the relations of good-neighbourliness".

PAPER RECALLS PAPANDREOU PLEDGE ON U.S. BASES

AU040834 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 4 (ATA) -- On Sunday, on June 2, 1985 the parliamentary elections took place in Greece, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article.

The news agencies, which refer to a report by the Greek Ministry of Home Affairs on June 3, report that the party of Premier Andreas Papandreou, PASOK, (Panhellenic Socialist Movement) occupied the first place with 45.82 percent of votes, ensuring 161 seats at the Greek Parliament with 300 seats, the party "the New Democracy" held the second place with 40.84 percent of the votes, the PKG the third place with 9.89 percent, etc. Winning the majority, the PASOK Party has the right to form the new government. The new government will swear the oath before the president of Greece, Khristos Sartzetakis, on Wednesday. On Monday, speaking of the results of elections, Premier Papandreou appreciated too much [as received] the victory of his party for the future development of Greece.

In the election campaign of the PASOK Party, the problems of the foreign policy held a special place. At the speech held at the rally of the closing of the election campaign on Friday, Premier Andreas Papandreou pointed out the aim of his government to pursue an independent policy of his country. He declared that the U.S. bases in Greece will be abolished, if his party PASOK wins in the elections.

As elements of the independent policy to be pursued, the premier said that he will demand the withdrawal of the U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons from the Greek territory. He declared that he will oppose the plans for the establishment of a general headquarter of NATO in Larisa city, in the center of Greece and will also oppose, the participation of Greece in the military manoeuvres of the North Atlantic pact.

The premier pointed out that concerning the internal life, he will pursue the policy of democratisation and of the new social programs, such as complete equality for women, civil marriage, etc.

The different observers, stress that, as never before, the U.S.A. assisting the right, tried to influence in the results of the elections. Washington does not see with a good eye the efforts made in Greece for an independent policy in the internal affairs.

Taking a second four year mandate, more possibilities are created to PASOK to carry into effect its internal and external programs.

ALIA CABLES ITALY'S PERTINI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU021324 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Italian Republic Sandro Pertini:

"On occasion of the national day of Italy, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I extend to you the sincere greetings and the friendly Italian people the best wishes for their wellbeing and prosperity of the country.

I express my conviction that the relations between Albania and Italy will continue to develop in the future too on the basis of good neighbourliness between the two countries."

ZHIVKOV GREETS ITALY'S PERTINI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011641 Sofia BTA in English 1537 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's State Council President Mr. Todor Zhivkov has sent Italy's President Mr. Alessandro Pertini a telegram on the occasion of the national holiday of his country. The telegram expresses congratulations and wishes for the welfare of the Italian people. It also expresses serious concern in connection with the difficulties which have arisen not though our fault in Bulgaro-Italian relations.

I would like to believe, the telegram reads, that you will do all that is necessary for the triumph of truth and that the relations between the People's Reuublic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Italy will continue to develop which is in the interests of the two peoples, in the interests of peace and understanding in Europe and the World.

DZHUROV, POLAND'S SIWICKI ADDRESS ARMY RALLY

AU031811 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Colonel Stefan Rikov report: "Brilliant Demonstration of Bulgarian-Polish Combat Friendship"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the soldiers of the detachment in which Officer Zakhari Iliev is serving, experienced unprecedented and well-deserved moments of joyful excitement. A Polish military delegation is visiting our country under the leadership of General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of Poland. The delegation met the commanding staff of the detachment and the Army personnel.

After the presenting of arms in honor of the high-ranking guests, General of Arms Florian Siwicki, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and those accompanying them visited the dormitories and the training premises of the soldiers, as well as the facilities for storing technical equipment. The Polish guests were briefed on the living, training, and educational conditions of the soldiers in this advanced Army detachment. They received very good impressions from their talks with the commanders and political workers in the detachment and from everything they saw.

Bright demonstrations of combat friendship, fraternal cooperation, and mutual assistance among the socialist countries, their communist parties, and their armies was the most characteristic feature of the friendly felations existing among these countries. This was once more demonstrated in the detachment where Officer Iliev is serving. The exciting friendship rally that followed the inspection was devoted to combat friendship between the Bulgarian and Polish armies and took place in honor of the visiting Polish military delegation.

Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration, as well as deputy ministers of defense, officers, and generals of the Army attended the rally.

Wladyslaw Napieraj, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to Bulgaria, was also among those present, accompanied by Colonel Waclaw Ferinec, army, navy, and air force attache of the Polish Embassy in Sofia. The rally devoted to Bulgarian-Polish friendship was opened by Lieutenant General Lyubcho Toshkov, chief of the Sofia city garrison.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, delivered a very moving speech. On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, on behalf of the soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as on his own behalf, he cordially welcomed the members of the Polish military delegation in the spirit of Bulgarian hospitality, stating that they are headed by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov pointed out the following: Representatives of the Polish People's Army are here among us, who, together with the Soviet Army, participated in the attack on Berlin in the spring of 1945, and who today are part of the powerful detachments of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. It is a matter of honor and pride for us to have such loyal friends as the Polish people and such experienced allies as the Polish Army.

It is of particular importance to us, the speaker pointed out, that sincere relations exist between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples, relations based on loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are linked together by our common friendship with the Soviet Union, by the ideals and goals shared by our two parties and peoples.

The results of cooperation between our two parties are abundant. There is no sector of life in which our mutual relations are not developing and not being improved. Our economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation is constantly expanding and being intensified. This cooperation was raised to a much higher level in recent years, following the useful meetings and negotiations between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

We can definitely add that the cooperation between the Armed Forces of both countries is also expanding and being intensified. The forms and scale of this cooperation are becoming wider and more varied from year to year; this cooperation that includes military-economic sectors as well as the problems connected to the allround training of commanders, staffs, and troops.

Complete unanimity of views exists between our parties, as well as between the leading bodies of our two armies. This was also confirmed by the talks we have held between our two delegations these days.

The great tasks our countries and peoples are facing can be implemented solely under conditions of lasting peace. Unfortunately, in recent years the danger of a new war has infinitely increased. The United States and NATO are hardly concealing their plans to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, for the purpose of using the most opportune moment to restore their lost positions by force, in order to destroy the socialist system. The efforts to transfer the arms race to outer space, the various economic sanctions adopted, and the intensification of ideological diversion and psychological war -- these are only some of the aspects of the multifarious activities implemented by the imperialists against the forces of social progress and their main stay -- real socialism.

Peace can be preserved today only under the conditions of the existing military-strategic balance, Army General Dobri Dzhurov stated. Thanks to the parity in the military sector existing between the NATO military bloc and the Warsaw Pact member-states, there has been no war on our continent for the last 4 decades. This is precisely why the fraternal socialist countries will not permit the balance, achieved at the cost of tremendous efforts, to be disrupted, will not admit a unilateral military superiority of the West.

The Warsaw Pact Organization, headed by the all-powerful Soviet Army, is an invincible shield of protection as regards any threat against peace on our planet.

The Warsaw Pact whose 30th anniversary was celebrated on 14 May 1985, is multiplying the power of the socialist community and contributes to further consolidating the positions of socialism. This organization will be a mainstay of peace in Europe and throughout the world also in future decades.

We wholeheartedly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. They represent a new confirmation of the consistent struggle of the USSR for peace and security.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov assured the Polish comrades, in closing his speech, that the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, rallied around the BCP Central Committee, will spare no efforts or time in training cadres who are worthy protectors of our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- and if necessary they will fully accomplish their patriotic and international duty in defending the cause of peace and socialism!

In replying to the speech delivered by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, General of Arms Florian Siwicki most cordially and in a soldierly manner expressed gratitude for the splendid demonstration of Bulgarian-Polish friendship and militant comradeship-in-arms, for the moving manifestations of cordial feelings for the Polish people and for the Armed Forces of the PPR, that had been expressed.

We fully share these feelings, the minister stated. The soldiers of the Polish Army, on whose behalf I am conveying fraternal greetings to you, are your friends, your allies, and your loyal comrades in arms. Within a historically brief period, within the life-time of one generation, thanks to the socialist path of development -- Bulgaria became a dynamic, modern country. You can be proud of your achievements.

From the numerous contacts and close cooperation, as well as from the joint military exercises, we know you and highly appreciate your successes in increasing the defense power of socialist Bulgaria and in the development of your People's Army.

Our mutual friendship, based on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism, on common goals, and on our joint cooperation, and called upon to guarantee the security of our countries, has developed on the basis of the ancient traditions of our two peoples.

Thanks to the liberation of our countries in which the freedom mission of the Soviet Army played a decisive role, thanks to the fact that in our countries the communist workers parties have assumed the leadership of the people's fate, and that these countries have proceeded and are proceeding along the socialist path of development, this friendship and fraternity are systematically being consolidated and are developing.

The mutual visits of our parties' and peoples' leaders -- Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski -- are of great importance for the further consolidation of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Poland, General of Arms Florian Siwicki declared. These meetings are favorable to the intensification of the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and government, between our two peoples.

Today we are living in a joint alliance system, headed by the powerful Soviet Army, and we are standing guard, watching over the security and peaceful life of our peoples and of the entire socialist community. As soldiers who are well acquainted with the military-political situation in Europe and the world, we are fully aware of the fact that it is our defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact -- and especially the Soviet Army, its strategic link -- that has stopped and is still stopping the military aspirations of imperialism.

At the April meeting of the leaders of parties and states of the socialist community, which was held in our capital, the imperialists heard once more our firm "No!" Our Armies are strong and indestructible links of the socialist defense alliance. With this thought we are intensifying and developing the militant brotherood, which links us together.

Our supreme goal, stemming from the essence of socialism, is the aspiration to preserve peace. Today peace is seriously threatened. The reason for this is the lunatic plans of worldwide imperialism, especially the military circles of the United States and of their most diligent NATO allies. As a result of more intensive rearmament, the psychosis of the West German militarists and revanchists for retaliation has been revived once more, thanks to the encouragement of Western politicians through provocative actions. Under these circumstances, we the soldiers must accurately and faultlessly evaluate the situation, we must pursue our common defense efforts.

I would like to assure you, dear Bulgarian friends, that the Polish People's Army is conscientiously implementing and will further accomplish its international duty stemming from our Warsaw Pact membership. You have reliable allies in defending the security of the socalist community member states.

The rally represented a brilliant and memorable manifestation of Bulgarian-Polish friendship.

At the farewell luncheon Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, presented General of Arms Florian Siwicki and those accompanying him with the "40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Hitler-Fascism" medal and with the medal for "Consolidating Arms Brotherhood."

Siwicki Departs

AU041224 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 May 85 p 3

[Colonel Stefan Rikov report on departure of Polish military delegation, headed by General of Arms Florian Siwicki on 29 May]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Polish military delegation, headed by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, departed from our country. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, as well as Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central committee 'Social and National Security' Department, Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, numerous generals and officers of the People's Army and deputy ministers of defense, came to see off the Polish military delegation at Sofia airport.

Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army was also among those present at the airport.

Wladyslaw Napieraj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Bulgaria, as well as Colonel Wladyslaw Ferinec, military, navy, and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in Sofia attended the farewell ceremony at Sofia airport, as well.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as military attaches of socialist countries accredited in Sofia were also among those present at the airport.

Arms were presented in honor of General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic. A military band played the national anthems of the Polish People's Republic and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, after which General of Arms Florian Siwicki cordially parted with his hosts and boarded the aircraft.

We hope to meet you soon again, dear comardes in arms!

LUKANOV, CSSR'S GERLE SIGN MEMORANDUM ON TALKS

AU041850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] On 4 June in Sofia talks took place between Andrey Lukanov and Ladislav Gerle, chairmen of the two sides of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, deputy chairmen of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the CSSR Government. They discussed the implementation of the tasks on the basic trend of expanding and strengthening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and CSSR after 1985, the decisions of the committee's 24th session, and some topical issues of bilateral cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed with the pace of concluding contracts during the current year. It was stressed that good results have been achieved in coordinating the two countries' national plans for the next five-year plan period.

This evening at the Lozenets residence Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Ladislav Gerle signed a memorandum on their talks.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 4 June adds, "On 4 June Comrade Grisha Filipov received Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government. Comrade Andrey Lukanov took part in the meeting."]

HOFFMANN, HUSAK ADDRESS TRADE UNION MEETING

LD042144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] A festive session of the Central Council of Trade Unions was held in Prague today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM]. A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and the Federal Government -- led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Republic -- participated. The delegation further consisted of Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Josef Korcak, Presidium member of the party Central Committee and deputy federal premier; and Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee. Among the guests was Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU.

The addresss was delivered by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who said, among other things:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] Today, when celebrating the 40th anniversary of the birth of the RTUM, we pay homage to all those who participated in its creation. We praise all those who, many decades ago, under capitalism, witnessed the birth of the very idea of unified revolutionary trade unions, who were laying their foundations with enthusiasm in August 1944 and in May 1945, who have merits in defending their unity and in developing their activity during the past 4 decades. That is why we jointly remember with gratitude the lasting merits of Antonin Zapotocky, Jan Sverma, Frantisek Zubka, Gustav Kliment, Josef Hlavicka and other comrades, whose names have become a symbol of unity, class character, and consistent orientation of the RTUM. The unity of trade unions in the liberated CSSR could have been achieved only because it was being defended by the CPCZ, which supported the effort for joint progress and unification of the trade unionists, even during the times of the pre-Munich bourgeois republic.

The RTUM fought for consistent implementation of the Kosice government program, which embodies the ideals of the national and democratic revolutions. It was instrumental in the rapid nationalization which significantly strengthened the power positions of the working class. The united trade unions supported the building of the new state on principles of equality of Czechs and Slovaks, and implemented these principles in the internal life of their organization. They resolutely stood in defense of the ties of alliance and cooperation, with the USSR as the only safe support and reliable guarantee of the new path, followed by the people and led by the party.

The strength of the trade unions was demonstrated, in particular, in the decisive battle with the bourgeois reaction in February 1948. By their resolute action in the days of February, the united trade unions substantially contributed to defending the fundamental class interests of the working class and to freeing the path forward, the path to socialism. The responsible, society-wide task of the RTUM, as the most popular organization of the working people, grew exceptionally when our people embarked, under the leadership of the party, upon building a socialist society. The pressure of the trade unions on the development of socialist society was markedly demonstrated above all in the area decisive to strengthening the socialist system and satisfying the growing needs of the people -- in the developement of the national economy.

By developing the dedicated creative effort of the working people we are gaining new experience and abilities more and more efficiently to implement forms and methods of work which are more efficient, and which correspond better to the requirements of the times, forms and methods, without which further economic and social development of society is unthinkable.

The RTUM will continue to strive for fuller utilization of the vast resources and reserves of the national economy -- anchored in the created material-technological base and in the activity of the people for faster increasing efficiency, quality, and economies of production, and for more forceful elimination of shortcomings in our work. That is why we are determined to struggle also with stereotypes and indifference, which is manifested not only by some economic employees, but also by the trade union officials who have not quite come to terms with the new conditions, who have not coped with their demands, and who do not understand sufficiently and increasingly demanding requirements of the socialist society.

Comrades, care of the needs and interests of the working people is the basic law of socialist society; it is the most intrinsic aim of the policy of the CPCZ and the activity of the socialist trade unions. The RTUM unequivocally endorces the social and economic program of the party. It adopted this program, taking part in its implementation because it is a program expressing the interests of the working people. The RTUM thus can face its members with the knowledge that it is fulfilling the fundamental mission of the socialist trade unions, and that it is defending the class, social, and justified and individual interests of the working people.

Let us recall the changes in the lives of the working people since the liberation. The right to work has been secured for everyone, not only by the Constitution and the law, but also by the real possibilities and needs of the economy. Basic working hours have been reduced and the 5-day work week has been introduced. The age limit for retirement is one of the lowest in the world. Great attention is being paid to the needs of employees with low incomes and their families, to young families, and to mothers. Trade unions pay great attention to securing healthy and safe labor. Health care in enterprises, spa treatment, protection of health, and safety of labor are being improved. The numbers of industrial injuries are falling; in particular, mortal injuries are decreasing. The significant coresponsibility of the trade unions in this sphere is expressed by the right of social control which, however, is not being utilized to the full everywhere. Even more concerted effort is required for ending hard and strenuous physical work, for reducing the number of high-risk workplaces, for consistently creating appropriate conditions for the work of women and, in particular, for fully excluding manipulation of loads above physical capabilities, as well as overcoming other repeated shortcomings.

We are witnessing improvements in health care, care in retirement, and old age care. Support in motherhood and help given to families with children, the system of security in sickness and old age, and free health care belong, together with other advantages, to the vital and existential securities of the CSSR working man. Approximately one third of the national income is being expended by society solely on the above purposes. Since 1952, when the trade unions were entrusted with responsibility for health insurance, and when its administration was transferred to enterprises -- primary organizations of the RTUM -- the system of various social subsidies has been substantially developed.

The extensive system of trade union recreation makes it possible for over 3.8 million trade unionists and their familiy members to spend their annual vacations in trade union establishments. Last year, almost 100 times more working people took part in trade union recreation at home than during the first years of the movement. The participants pay, on average, one half of the total cost in the case of a recreation at home, and only one third of the total cost in the case of a recreation abroad. We supplement recreation with rehabilitation care, broadening the possibilities of recreations of entire families with children. As far as child care is concerned, we help the families by organizing extensive summer and winter recreation for children of workers. Over half a million children spend part of their vacations in pioneer camps of the RTUM, where parents pay, on average, merely one third of the true expenses for the stay of their sons and daughters.

It is at trade union initiative that enterprise collectives dedicate 50-60 million hours annually to volunteer work to improve labor and living environments within the framework of the slogan: Trade unionists to their enterprises and to the Republic. If we consider the fact that this commendable activity has been developed by the primary organizations over 12 years, one can imagine how much work, beneficial to the working people, has already been accomplished in this way.

Although we are not fully satisfied with the results achieved, the above facts are expressive in telling how broadly the RTUM looks after the needs of the working people. They give evidence of the unfounded nature of various doubts in this direction. They show how ludicrous are the hostile slanders suggesting that our trade unions do not serve the working people. The RTUM has convincingly proved that it indeed defends in a comprehensive manner, the interests of the working teams, the interests of branches and groups, and the interests of individuals. When celebrating the 40th anniversary of our organization, we declare that we will consistently fulfill this basic task, paying even greater attention to the needs of the people. [end recording]

After Comrade Hoffmann's address, the platform was taken by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

First he praised the active contribution of a united trade union organization to the successful development of socialist society in the last 40 years. Comrade Gustav Husak went on to emphasize the topical tasks of the trade union movement, stressing that in our society it plays and will continue to play a very important role. In connection with the questions of our further progress, Comrade Gustav Husak spoke about his recent visit to the USSR. He said, among other things:

[Begin Husak recording] I have a pleasant duty to convey the greetings of the highest Soviet party and state representative, Comrade Gorbachev, and others, to all our working people and to wish them new successes and further progress. I recall my visit to the USSR not only because of this, but also to tell you what is being implemented there now: a new stage of socioeconomic development; a much accelerated stage of scientific-technological development; and the dynamism of the entire social mechanism, revitalization, a new spirit in every single social organization, the development of socialist democracy, and the elimination of all shortcomings. They are applying very high criteria in dealing with these matters step-by-step. Naturally they deal also with the development of internationalist cooperation and deep, profound and informed scientific, technological, economic, and other cooperation of the socialist countries. As you know, in this spirit we signed a broad program providing direction and a long-term context, that is, we must know not only what to do this year and next year, but also where to invest and what will bring dividends in 15 years time. Therefore, we much appreciate this program.

But let us go back to the main theme. The USSR is a great, big, strong and developed country. And the USSR is dealing with these chief problems I have just mentioned: where to go next; how to develop society; how to develop the social position and spiritual life of the working people; how to improve it; how to ensure the defense of the country; [words indistinct]. Simply, all ways are being examined to reach new progress in dealing with these tasks.

We will shortly hold a party Central Committee session where the decision to convene the party congress will be made and a kind of preliminary draft program outlined. All these tasks I have briefly mentioned -- those from the USSR and from my talks with Comrade Gorbachev and others -- fully concern both us and also other socialist countries. Every country has its specific particular problems, and so on, but we, too, have to pay proper attention to these tasks.

This is not some sort of theoretical question, something invented or to be discussed for its own sake. Yes, we have achieved a high degree of economic development, social and cultural standards. There is a lot we can be proud of, there is hardly anything we should be ashamed of. But what about in 5 years time? Are we going to be at a standstill? Are we going to mark time? We cannot afford that. Simply, a new development, a new stage of development of the entire socioeconomic basis and of all those fields I have mentioned is inevitable: The development of science and technology, the dynamic development of all forces influencing man, the development of the party and social organizations -- also trade unions -- must all improve their work.

There is also the task of strengthening ties between the socialist countries. We must strengthen, and strengthen in a very concrete way, socialist integration between our countries. I hope that this year will end well and that the 5-year plan will be fulfilled. We now have a headache as to what to do with the next 5-year plan and with the years to come in order to keep going. But the human factor is not without importance -- in fact, it is usually decisive. And who influences the people? There is the influence of the party, trade unions, youth, social organizations, the mass media and so on -- simply, the lot. But this sort of influence must be developed, concentrated and enhanced; I think this is the wish of all of us. [applause] [end recording]

MARKO MEETS WITH BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD042213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Belgium: Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans met Jan Marko, head of the delegation of deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and chairman of the Czechoslovak Group of the Interparliamentary Union. The topics of their conversation were international political and economic questions, as well as the significance of parliamentary contacts for deepening the effort to preserve peace. The two sides also discussed the contribution of these contacts to the development of CSSR-Belgian cooperation.

FDP DEPUTIES DISCUSS PEACE WITH SED LEADERS

Meet With Haeber in Berlin

LD042008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- Today in Berlin, Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Uwe Ronneburger, vice chairman of the FDP group in the FRG Bundestag, and Helmut Schaefer, foreign affairs spokesman of the FDP group. Herbert Haeber referred to the meeting last March of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with Martin Bangemann, FDP chairman and federal minister of economic affairs. Their shared view, that securing peace is the most urgent task of our time, has assumed even greater importance (Haeber said). It is extremely important to prevent the extension of the arms race to outer space. There is a realization throughout the world that this has become the key problem in making peace secure. Herbert Haeber said that there will be continued support for the view which leading FDP officials recently expressed in these terms: The policy of detente must now have a third, universal, dimension -- a policy of detente on earth cannot coexist with an arms race and confrontation in space.

It is important to recall the mandate for the Geneva negotiations contained in the American-Soviet Declaration of 8 January 1985. The constructive USSR proposals are aimed at achieving tangible results in Geneva, something all nations desire. The GDR fully supports the USSR initiative and, by a policy of engaging in active dialogue, is making its contribution to preventing, in worldwide coalition of reason and realism, a further escalation of the danger of war and to saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. At this time, when the people of the GDR are turning to new, ambitious targets of peaceful labor in preparing for the 11th SED Congress, they are more determined than ever to do everything for peace.

The FDP politicians expounded their party's position and referred to the resolutions of the recent meeting of the FDP Main Committee. That meeting unanimously supported the call to prevent an arms race in space and to end the arms race on earth. The FDP is in favor of peaceful research cooperation within the framework of Western Europe, particularly with France. The FDP deputies called for the expansion of relations between the two German states on the foundation of the Basic Treaty and spoke in favor of an active dialogue on various levels. The FDP stands for a policy of trust and cooperation in Europe. It strongly supports the continuation of detente.

The meeting was attended by Karl Seidel, head of the FRG Department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR.

Meet With Sindermann

LD041728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received Uwe Ronneburger, deputy chairman of the FDP group in the FRG Bundestag, and Helmut Schaefer, FDP Bundestag member, for a talk on 4 June.

During the meeting, Horst Sindermann pointed out that prevention of the inferno of a nuclear war is the most important issue of the present. The two German states must contribute particularly actively to this, in view of the historical lessons which were again made clear in connection with 8 May.

The obligation to do everything so that it never again will war, but always peace, emanate from German soil, is more valid than ever. The two FDP politicians agreed with this view.

There was also agreement that a new phase in East-West relations can be introduced through the USSR-U.S. negotiations on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons. Positive results in these negotiations will have a beneficial effect on cooperation between states in general and on relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Horst Sindermann stressed that it is necessary to seek realistic solutions, in order to reduce tensions and to achieve an end to the arms race. To this end, the GDR emphatically supports the recent proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev.

In the talk, the president of the People's Chamber stressed the GDR's desire to develop relations between the two German states on the basis of the Basic Treaty. A natural precondition for this is mutual respect for sovereignty, equal rights, and nonintervention, as well as the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity.

Uwe Ronneburger and Helmut Schaefer also stressed how important the Basic Treaty is for relations between the two German states and how vital respect for the inviolability of European frontiers is for peace and stability in Europe.

Horst Sindermann stated that the efforts for good-neighbor relations between the GDR and FRG must also include normal relations between the parliaments. The meeting took place in an open atmosphere.

UK LAWMAKERS, SED LEADERS DISCUSS PEACE ISSUES

Meet With Sindermann

LD042026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 4 June 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The exchange of views on the unique responsibility of parliamentarians for the protection of peace, for progress in the field of disarmament, and for the development between states of relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage is of great importance. This was stressed today in Berlin by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Politburo, and the British House of Commons delegation led by Mrs Renee Short, to which members of the Conservative Party, the Labor Party and the Liberal Party belong.

The parties to the talks stressed that the most important current issue is the need to do everything to protect the world against a nuclear inferno and to promote international development.

The GDR considers it her duty, Sindermann stressed, to seek points of contact in furthering political dialogue between representatives of two states with different social orders, which can facilitate the peaceful coexistence of peoples and banish disastrous confrontation. While there are different views on the causes of the present world situation, there ought to be none about the fact that arguing different views with the help of nuclear annihilation weapons would mean the end of human life on the globe.

People's Chamber President Sindermann briefed the British parliamentary delegation in detail on the collaboration of the broadest circles of citizens in the realization of economic and social policy in the GDR and on the activities of committees and party groups in the People's Chamber.

Mrs Renee Short said that through personal contacts and talks, parliamentarians can make their own contributions to the protection of peace. They have the opportunity to promote political dialogue and bilateral cooperation. She referred to trade and economic relations, which she said ought to be expanded further.

Received by Stoph

LD042122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on 4 June received British members of Parliament, led by Mrs Renee Short, who are paying an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber. In an animated exchange of views and in a receptive atmoshpere they discussed the safeguarding of peace and prevention of a nuclear holocaust. They agreed that all forces of reason and realism must joint forces to preserve peace and banish the danger of war. Negotiations between the USSR and United States in Geneva, aimed at securing results on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons, offer an opportunity to bring about a long-term improvement in international relations. One of the most important asks, Willi Stoph said, is to prevent the militarization of space and end the arms race on earth. The new Soviet proposals point the way to progress and preventing a new, still more dangerous, round in the arms race.

Mrs Renee Short said that an understanding on basic international issues, regardless of differences between different social systems, is very important. The contacts between both parliaments can make a specific contribution to this end. Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's readiness to extend relations with Britain in fields of common interests, including the economy and trade. Good bilateral relations are apt to help improve the political climate in Europe.

The delegation members are: members of the House of Commons, Hugh Dykes, Ron Leighton, David Madel, Martin Redmond, Stephen Ross, Peter Rost and Michael Woodcock. Taking part in the talk on the GDR side were Hans-Joachim Heusinger, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice, and other personages. Also present was the ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the GDR, Timothy John Everard.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT, RELATIONS

AU032008 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Firmly Allied for Socialism and Peace; on the Meeting of Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu"]

[Excerpts] The official friendship visit of the Romanian party-state delegation to our Republic has impressively demonstrated how firmly we are linked and how closely we are cooperating. The meeting of Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, which took place in the traditional atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual harmony, has again provided essential stimuli for collaboration between the GDR and Romania. The agreements concluded during the visit -- especially the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Specialization, and Cooperation of Production Until the Year 2000, which was signed by the party and state leaders -- have lifted our relations onto a new, higher level. This benefits both peoples, the cause of socialism, and the cause of peace.

Today this is more urgent than ever before in view of the dangerous situation in the world, as is stated by Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in the joint communique signed by them. They both regard the halting of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the transition to disarmament, and the safeguarding and strengthening of peace as a fundamental problem of our era.

According to their joint conviction, the world can only be prevented from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe, and a recovery of the international situation can only be achieved if all responsible politicians let themselves be guided by reason and realism, and if the forces and peoples genuinely interested in peace cooperate worldwide. To this end it is necessary that, while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal secrutiy, solutions are found that are aimed at preventing the militarization of space, limiting and reducing armament, and thus at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and the world.

As Warsaw Pact member states -- this was again underscored during the friendship visit -- the GDR and Romania will consolidate the joint defense alliance and at the same time intensify the struggle for disarmament and peace as well as for the disbandment of the military blocs. Depending on the degree of military threat, they will in the future continue to take the necessary measures to preserve the required state of their defense capability. The Warsaw Pact states are not seeking military superiority, but neither will they tolerate any military superiority by others.

The GDR and Romania are for ensuring the balance of forces at the lowest possible level. They advocate an immediate halt to the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, and their reduction down to our continent's full liberation from nuclear weapons. They emphatically support the relevant Soviet proposals and resolutely object to the current negotiations being used as a cover for further stepping up the arms race. It is absolutely clear that all countries, especially the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, must make their contribution to the success of the Geneva negotiations.

The general secretaries stressed the growing influence of the international communist and workers movement on resolving the principal international questions. They stressed the importance of cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties, the national liberation movements, and other progressive and democratic parties. They advocated comprehensive mobilization of the broadest political and social forces in the struggle for peace and progress.

Meetings at the highest level, as has again been shown, are very important for cooperation. Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu informed each other about the main tasks and experiences in inplementing their party congress decisions, and about the working people's initiatives in both countries. They took stock of the state of cooperation between the GDR and Romania in all sectors, especially the collaboration of the two fraternal parties, the state organs, and the societal organizations. Proceeding from good results achieved in the past, they agreed on further measures to deepen cooperation.

They paid special attention to questions of trade, cooperation and specialization in production, science and technology, and the further development of the treaty system. New, higher forms and methods of mutually advantageous and effective economic cooperation are to be developed. Concrete recommendations to this end have been made to the state organs of both countries and to the joint government commission. The great, far-reaching prospects for the collaboration of the two fraternal countries are evidenced by the program up to the year 2000 that was signed in Berlin, and by the goal of raising the volume of GDR-Romanian trade to R7 billion in the coming 5-year plan period.

The cordial reception Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian party-state delegation received from the citizens of our Republic was in line with the fraternal communist spirit of the talks between the party and state leaders. Our friends and comrades were able to note that at the reception at the airport, at their meetings with the people of Berlin and Erfurt and, not least, at the inspiring friendship rally at the main plant of the "Herbert Warnke" Umformtechnik Combine. Our people understand well the importance of firm friendship and close cooperation with Socialist Romania, and they long ago made this their own cause. Hence, there is no doubt that the now agreed new tasks will also be purposefully tackled and successfully solved -- as an important contribution to the joint cause of strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

SED'S HAGER RECEIVES PZPR'S MARIAN ORZECHOWSKI

AU031839 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 85 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on 30 May, Prof Dr Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and rector of the Social Sciences Academy of the PZPR, for friendly talks. Kurt Hager briefed the guest on the party's work for preparing the 11th SED Congress and on the SED's results and experiences in training leading cadres for the various sectors of social life. Comrade Orzechowski explained the great efforts of the PZPR to strengthen the party's fighting strength in the offensive to disseminate the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world.

Participating in the talks were Kurt Tiedke, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the "Karl Marx" party college at the SED Central Committee, and Heinz Huemmler, first prorector of the Academy of Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee.

KRENZ, AXEN, OTHERS ATTEND IOC BERLIN RECEPTION

LD042137 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], gave a reception in Berlin on 4 June for the participants, guests, and hosts of the 90th session of the IOC. Present at the reception in the Hotel Stadt Berlin were members of the GDR party and state leadership Egon Krenz, Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Alfred Neumann and Harry Tisch, as well as other personages and distinguished GDR sports people and sports officials.

MARGOT HONECKER RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S CARDENAL

AU040804 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Dr H.C. Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, met 31 May for initial friendly talks with Father Fernando Cardenal, education minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, who is paying a 10-day visit to the GDR.

Subsequent, Minister Fernando Cardenal acquainted himself with problems related to the training and advanced training of teachers in the GDR at the Potsdam Institute for the Direction and Organization of Public Education. He met leading school officials of his country who are now attending an advanced education course at that institute. Minister Cardenal was accompanied by Rodrigo Cardenal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR, and by GDR Deputy Education Minister Werner Engst.

HUNGARIAN-USSR LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM

AU040601 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Jun 85 pp 7-9

["Document on Long-Term Program to the Year 2000 of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR"]

[Text] Regarding as guidelines the decisions of the MSZMP and the CPSU Congresses and the agreements achieved in the course of the meetings held between the general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; in harmony with the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR on 7 September 1967; relying on the economic and scientific-technical potential of the two countries, on the achievements resulting from the successful development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR; on the experience gained in the course of the practical implementation of the Long-Term Program Until 1990 of the Development of Production Specialization and Cooperation Between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR; taking into consideration the tasks of intensifying the national economies, of accelerating the well-being of the two countries' peoples, starting from the decisions of the high-level economic conference of the CEMA member-countries held in June 1984 on the further development and modernization of cooperation, the long-term and lasting deepening of production specialization and cooperation, and the expansion of mutual trade;

making use of the experiences of both countries gained in working out the main trends of social-economic development for 1986-1990 and until the year 2000; being convinced that the multilateral fraternal cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, and the deepening of the international division of labor serve to strengthen unity among the countries of the socialist community and are important factors in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security;

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR approved the Long-Term Program to the Year 2000 of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR.

I. The relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are dynamically and fruitfully developing in all areas of political, economic, scientific, and cultural life. This is in harmony with the fundamental interests of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and contributes to the successful solution of the tasks of construction and further development of the developed socialist society in both countries. A determining element in the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations is the close connection between the MSZMP and the CPSU, a connection characterized by mutual trust and unity of views on all the major issues of our age.

Making use of the advantages provided by the planned economy and the possibilities of mutual cooperation, the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR have strengthened their economic and scientific-technological potential, have increased the material and cultural standard of living of the people, and have created the conditions for the further development of the economy and the expansion of mutual cooperation, for switching both countries' national economies to the path of intensive development.

The Long-Term Program of Production Specialization and Cooperation Development Until 1990 Between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR signed in 1980 played an important role in deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The USSR is Hungary's most important economic partner. Hungarian-Soviet cooperation has a considerable impact on the modernization and dynamic growth of the economy of the Hungarian People's Republic, particularly on the modernization of its industry and the expansion of export possibilities.

The Soviet supplies of fuel, raw materials, energy, modern installations and materials satisfy a considerable part of Hungary's important demands and, taking into consideration the Hungarian sources of power and the resources attained through the enterprises and other objectives established in the framework of technological cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, these supplies are creating possibilities for the successful development of Hungary's national economy. The ongoing and large orders of the USSR create a good basis for the organization of a high-volume and efficient specialized production.

The export of certain products of the Hungarian machine industry to the USSR contributes to more fully satisfying the needs of the food industry, a strong electricity generating industry, and transportation and telecommunications demands. The export of agricultural, food industry, and industrial consumer goods makes it possible to better supply the USSR population with these products.

The high-level economic conference of the CEMA member-countries opened new possibilities for the modernization of economic cooperation and for the interrelationship of the economies of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR and among all the fraternal socialist countries. The decisions of the conference outlined the main trends of the economic development strategy and of the expansion of the international socialist division of labor. This agreement is of great importance because it takes new steps towards deepening the harmonization of the economic policy in areas related to mutual cooperation in the joint shaping of the solution of national economic tasks of great importance and mutual interest.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR are striving, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to promote cooperation to the extent possible, to take an active role in the implementation of the decisions made at the high-level economic conference of the CEMA member-countries, as well as in other agreements on multilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The main goal of the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation is to actively contribute to the multilateral increase in the well-being of the two countries' peoples, to the increasing fulfillment of their needs, and to the strengthening of their friendship and fraternal alliance. The coordination of the state plans of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, the application of new and efficient forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, the broad development of production cooperation, and the development of direct contacts between the associations, enterprises and scientific organizations of the two countries are playing an increasing role in the implementation of the harmonized trends of mutual cooperation.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR are deepening their economic policy harmonization in the areas of mutual interest connected with economic cooperation, for the implementation of the development tasks in the supply of fuel, energy, and raw materials to their national economies, in the agricultural industrial complexes, in the principal branches of the machine industry, in microelectronics, robot-technology, the production of industrial consumer goods, and in other branches of the economy.

The new concepts outlined for the development of multilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and the increased economic interrelationship serves as a guideline, taking into consideration the objective economic conditions of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR for shaping the trends of the long-term mutual cooperation and of the production structure of the mutually interrelated national economic branches.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR believe that the harmonization of efforts and the latest scientific-technological achievements should become key factors for intensifying the national economies of the two countries and for the implementation of the goals in Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, for a wide range and efficient utilization of intellectual and material-technical resources.

Taking into consideration the main trends of scientific-technological progress and the main requirements of long-term social-economic development, the outstanding areas of cooperation are the following:

the application of electronics in the national economy through the wide-range utilization of microelectronics and computer technology, which will permit a considerable increase in the productivity of social activity, and the acceleration of scientific-technological progress in all branches of the national economy, including nonproductive areas, too;

complex automatization through the creation of flexible production systems equipped with advanced digital control systems and with high-performance industrial robots which promote the optimal utilization of capacities and reduce production needs in terms of production, material, and manpower resources;

the increased development of nuclear energetics for electric energy production in the proportion of hydrocarbons in the fuel-energetics balance;

the creation and introduction of new materials and technologies, in view of the increase in the efficient utilization of raw material demand of production and an increase in work productivity;

the improvement in biotechnology, the introduction of the results of biotechnical research in the fields of industry, agriculture, and health, as well as the implementation on the widest possible scale of environmental protection measures in order to produce efficient fodder for animal husbandry, create efficient biological agents in fighting disease, increasing the yield of plants and animal weight and reproduction, and developing highly productive technologies and more effective medicines.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR are paying special attention to improving and utilizing in the economy the development and results of basic research, strengthening the two countries' scientific productivity in order to supplement each other, efficiently dividing labor and establishing cooperation in the field of scientific research and technical development, and strengthening the material and technical base of scientific research.

As regards production, Hungary and the USSR are concentrating attention on further improving the mutually advantageous production specialization and cooperation and on strengthening the material base of the economy by introducing on a wide scale modern methods, machinery, equipment and materials, rationally utilizing production capacities, applying thrifty management in dealing with manpower and material resources, and improving the quality of products.

The contracting parties, while relying on the resources of their countries, will create conditions for increasing the joint penetration of third markets, among other things in exporting technologies and complete equipment packages.

The contracting parties will strive to attain an ever growing role in practicing complex cooperation, providing post-service facilities for the development of research, production, trade, and sales. The parties agreed that they will support with all possible means the solution of the problem of modernizing and developing the productive and nonproductive infrastructure because this is a vital factor in the long-term plan for developing the economies of both countries.

II.

1. In the course of further extending and deepening Hungarian-USSR economic, scientific and technological cooperation the parties will pay particular attention to the following:

The continuation of coordinating and, in certain fields, unifying scientific and technical policies in order to solve, as soon as possible, the most important scientific and technical problems; the development of cooperation aimed at creating a theoretical basis for scientific and technological progress; the strengthening of basic research, the solving of most important tasks which will secure technical and economic standards of international level; the continuation of policies dealing with natural power resources, especially fuel, raw materials and energy resources, as well as with production, science and technology, in order to solve, as soon as possible, those most important scientific and technological problems of mutual interest; the modernization of production structures serving the purposes of both countries, the economical utilization of resources, fuel, and energy as well as the wide dissemination of modern technologies based on nonwasteful principles;

the utilization at an accelerated pace of scientific and technical results in the economy and the creation of harmonious cooperation in the economy, science and technology;

the fulfillment of measures based on national programs to be developed in the fields of the economy, science, and technology in the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, as well as of measures based on the complex program of the CEMA countries for scientific and technological development;

the solution of scientific-technological problems in those areas of industrial production where realistic conditions for expanding production specialization and cooperation that contribute to the further increase in the mutual export of goods are available;

the increase in the technical standard, quality, competitiveness, and aesthetic and ergonomic level of the products manufactured in the two countries;

the development of standardization and uniformization, taking into consideration the multilateral cooperation, in order to increase production efficiency and to further expand the mutually advantageous production specialization and cooperation;

modernization and reconstruction of industrial and other objectives established in the framework of cooperation, in order to increase their technical level and to intensify production;

standardization of norms and methods of measurement in order to further develop the measurement basis of the two countries' national economies;

creation of uniform means and methods for the supervision of technological processes and product quality;

creation and utilization of efficient methods necessary for the protection of the natural environment and for environmental protection.

The two sides are perfecting their cooperation in purchasing and utilizing licenses and know-how and are working out measures to further develop and modernize cooperation in the area of scientific-technological information, and to expand the mutual exchange of information available on scientific-technological achievements.

2. In all branches of the national economy and in the machine industry that represents the most important material basis for technological progress and increase in the society's production efficiency, cooperation is aimed at:

the rational utilization of the machine industries' capacities in both countries and their further development in harmony with mutual interests in order to solve the complex tasks of outstanding importance to the national economies of both the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR; measures aimed at increasing the technical level and quality of mutually exported machines and installations, in line with the requirements of scientific-technological progress;

the increase of complex mechanization and automation in the production processes and also in the nonproductive areas through the extensive introduction of electronics and computer technology;

the creation and production of new technological processes, machines, installations, units and spare parts of a world technological standard which make possible economical management first of all of raw materials, energy, and basic materials, a high-standard of processing of raw materials, and utilization of waste and secondary raw materials;

the development of lasting specialized and cooperative production of standardized units and spare parts -- including cooperation within branches -- to promote mutual experts.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR are cooperating in the creation, production, and mutual export of the following machines, installations, and technologies:

active and passive electronic components, electromechanical elements and photoelectronic products, highly integrated components and units, new generation microelectronic units based on progressive principles of physics; basic and auxiliary materials of extreme purity necessary for microelectronics; various microelectronic products, production technology processes of integrated circuits of high and very high complexity; a new type of high productivity special technology and control and measuring installations necessary for the planning, installation, and control of integrated circuits of high complexity;

radio electronic installations based on modules to be jointly worked out, equipment for the magnetic recording of picture and sound information, new generation uniform modules to be used in microinstallations, instruments, and automatization units for scientific research;

electronic computers and systems of machines, control computer complexes, their components and peripheral installations, the technical means of uniform computers and small computer systems of the CEMA countries and the necessary software for their operation;

data collecting, feeding, processing, and storing systems used in the widest possible areas of both countries' national economies; computer systems and equipment;

light-conducting devices used in instruments, machines, and equipment, as well as in technological processes, including laser technology;

certain instruments of the CEMA countries' joint automatic telecommunication system, including electronic telephone exchanges; wireless technical transmitting equipment (UHF, microwave, terrestrial, and space transmitters) and wire equipment, including fiber optics; equipment, systems, and instruments for transmitting television and radio programs; ultrahigh-frequency multichannel equipment and electro-acoustic instruments;

flexible processing systems based on equipment with digitally controlled perspective systems, robots, robotized complexes, and their adaptable units;

highly effective modern processing methods in the metal manufacturing industry for the purpose of increasing the productivity, precision, durability, and wear-resistance of parts and units;

new types of machines, equipment, and control and telecommunication systems used by energy-producing industrial branches to produce agricultural and industrial goods and industrial consumer articles, by the contruction, building-materials, and road-building industries, and by the chemical, petrochemical, oil refinery, and electrotechnical industries; equipment for the complex mechanization and automation of lifting, transporting, loading, and storing activities within industry overall, the construction industry, and agriculture;

new generations of cars, trucks, buses, and vehicles for air, rail, and water transportation which employ advanced operational techniques with regard to fuel saving and ecologic considerations;

new medical instruments, equipment, signal devices, and automatic instruments for screening examinations produced with the use of microelectronics for disease diagnostics and patient care.

The parties will establish more profound and lasting cooperative relations in the fields of the automobile industry, production of tractors and agricultural machinery, machine production for nuclear energetics, precision engineering, computer science, the toolmaking industry, the production of industrial robots, microp cessor technology, and other spheres of production of industrial articles; the parties will participate in the establishment, reconstruction, and technical modernization of machine factories.

Principal attention will be paid to the servicing and supplying of parts for machines and equipment delivered by both parties.

In order to create favorable conditions for improving production specialization and cooperation, the parties agreed to continue discussing the possibility of coupling and a standardized exchangeablility of produced articles based on developing -- in cooperation with the CEMA countries -- unified machine systems, equipment, and instruments of high technical quality.

3. The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR consider it a most important, strategic task to specialize production and improve cooperation in supplying both countries' economies with fuel materials, energy, and raw materials. This can be done by mobilizing each country's resources and strengthening mutual cooperation.

To do this, the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR will formulate complex measures to economically and rationally utilize energy carriers, raw materials, waste products, and secondary raw materials; and decrease energy- and material-demanding production by introducing modern machines and equipment and by changing the structure of production and consumer raw materials and energy carriers. At the same time, necessary measures will be taken to improve cooperation in the mutual production and transportation of fuel, energy, and raw materials.

In order to create economic conditions that will ensure the implementation and continuation of a line of raw materials and energy material exports from the USSR to fulfill import demands -- in an amount that will be based on plan coordination and long-term agreements -- Hungary will gradually and steadily develop its production and export structure in the framework of harmonized economic policy and will take the necessary steps in its industry in the area of investments and the reconstruction and modernization of industry in order to export the products needed by the USSR. These products include food, industrial consumer goods, certain structural materials, and worldstandard machines and installations of outstanding quality. Hungary will help establish the capacity of certain extractive industry branches. Both sides will work out mutually acceptable solutions regarding these questions, taking into consideration the objective economic endowments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR and the production and the structure of the mutual exchange of goods. This will be done in such a way that these investments lead to mutually advantageous compensation and enable the further expansion of lasting and long-term production specialization between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR.

In the area of energetics, the long-term cooperation will aim primarily at increasing the reliability of the parallel operation of joint electric energy systems; perfecting technological processes of caloric and electric energy production -- among other things through cooperation in the construction of nuclear power plants and later in the establishment of nuclear heat-generating plants; creating and modernizing installations of new advanced nuclear power plants; and improving the energy carrying structure and working out high-performance installations of economical technological processes that contribute to the greatest possible reduction in the consumption of certain combustible and energy materials.

The two sides will cooperate in perfecting the methods and technology of coal and lignite mining; in the complex automatization of excavation; in establishing the necessary installations for the widespread introduction of the use of compressed and liquid gas as engine fuel, and the fullest utilization of secondary heating energy materials, including low-heating energy materials; in optimizing energy consumption in energy intensive production processes, including metallurgy, the chemical industry, and the contruction material industry (brick, cement, lime, and glass production).

4. In iron and nonferrous-metal metallurgy, the cooperation is aimed at modernizing the technology and structure of metallurgical production, improving the quality and range of manufactured goods, and increasing the production of steel and other materials of outstanding quality for a more complete fulfillment of the country's processing industry demands.

The Hungarian People's Republic is participating in the development of iron-rich raw material excavation and enrichment capacities in the Soviet Union in order to ensure the implementation and continuation of these raw material supplies by the USSR. By deepening and widening specialization, the two sides will expand the exchange of iron and nonferrous-metal metallurgical products.

The two sides are continuing, under mutually advantageous conditions, their cooperation in the aluminium-oxide and aluminium industry.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR will cooperate in the construction, rebuilding, and modernization of the two countries' iron and nonferrous-metal metallurgical plants.

The Soviet Union is participating in geological research for nonferrous metals in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The two sides will cooperate in creating and introducing technologies for the high-level processing and economical utilization of raw and other materials in the area of iron-ore enrichment, coke-free metallurgy, and in working out new methods of high-alloy steel production and new, fine-tuned, and efficient aluminium-oxide and aluminium production processes.

5. In the chemical industry and the mineral-oil chemical industry, main attention is directed towards deepening and widening production and mutual supply cooperation. This will be based on production specialization and cooperation in the technologies themselves, and the necessary installations for manufacturing pesticides, artifical fertilizers, olefins and olefin-products, technical rubber wares, mineral-oil chemical products, chemical activating agents, and materials of high purity, lacquer and paint industry materials, and photochemical products. The Hungarian People's Republic and USSR continue to strive to develop new cooperation in the production of other chemical and mineral-oil chemical industry products. The two sides will cooperate in working out and utilizing modern technological processes and installations for a higher-level and more economical processing of raw and other materials.

In the pharmaceutical industry, the two sides will continue cooperation in research, in working out new technologies, and in production specialization and cooperation.

The two sides will coordinate the investments allocated to the chemical industry and the mineral-oil chemical industry in the two countries and participate in constructing and rebuilding competent enterprises for a more complete fulfillment of the two countries' national economic demands for certain chemical industry products.

6. In the production of industrial consumer goods, the cooperation of the two sides is directed towards implementing measures to strengthen the raw material base necessary for the production of these goods, increasing the production of more popular and fashionable goods, and expanding production specialization, cooperation, and the mutual supply of world-standard goods. Particular attention will be paid to expanding cooperation in the production of new, future-oriented, high-quality, and durable consumer goods; electronic entertainment equipment and instruments for servicing it; product standardization; and the introduction of progressive production technologies and new materials, uniform methods, technological processes; and product quality control.

The two sides will continue cooperation in the technical modernization and reconstruction of light industry and consumer service enterprise of the USSR. Therefore they will expand their relations in working out and introducing modern technological processes and producting advanced machine and installation systems.

The two sides will cooperate in the development of high-quality chemical products and auxiliary and accessory materials needed to produce industrial consumer goods.

To expand the exchange of consumer goods, the two sides will apply different forms of cooperation, including the exchange of products in domestic trade, consumer cooperatives, and stores.

7. In the area of agricultural industry complexes, the two sides regard the multilateral development of these branches and the cooperation to be implemented in this area as the most important task. Based on the introduction of modern technologies and the development and modernization of the material-technical base of agriculture and the food industry, the countries' efforts are directed towards increasing the production of food and its export.

The two sides are directing their efforts primarily towards expanding cooperation in the area of breeding, genetic enrichment, and raising seed-grain and propagating materials, and high-yield poultry and farm animals; and towards working out and introducing high-efficiency, industrial-type technologies based on utilizing biotechnological methods contributing to the intensification of plant cultivation and animal husbandry. The two sides will develop and introduce new pesticides that are harmless to man and his environment; they will develop and start producing machine and installation complexes for harvesting agricultural products, for their subsequent processing, for waste-free processing and storage, and for the automation of animal and poultry breeding complexes. They will expand the exchange of experience in cutting losses that appear during the production, storage, transport, and processing of agricultural and food industry products, and in the complex utilization of these products, as well as experience concerning the further modernization of the production-organization and management of agricultural industry complexes. The two sides will cooperate in the development of the production capacity of new veterinary products and microbiological products, and in the modernization and reconstruction of the branch's enterprises.

The Hungarian People's Republic will participate in the reorganization and technical renewal of the food industry and agricultural enterprises of the USSR. The two sides will cooperate in the development of complex irrigation and cultivator systems for the protection and increase of soil fertility as well as the protection of the ecological balance. They will cooperate in applying the results of aerial screening of the soil and of space research in agriculture.

8. In the area of transportion, in order to accommodate the increasing volume of foreign trade cargo and passenger transportation, the two sides will take synchronized steps which provide for:

the rational division of foreign trade goods according to transport branches;

in connection with the implementation of mutual transport of goods (taking into consideration seasonal irregularities and structural changes), the better utilization and development of the material-technical basis of the two countries' transportation systems, including closer cooperation between the transport organizations of the two countries; an increase in the railway border-crossing transports and in the performance capacity of the Danube ports; the optimal utilization of public road transportation; and the modernization of available technical means;

in the area of the development of the two countries' traffic network, the synchronization of investments regarding the performance of objectives of considerable interest and regarding the deadline for their operation;

the increase in foreign trade transport of goods in large-capacity containers, uniform packages, and on loading platforms in order to increase the efficiency of transport and better protect assets;

elaboration and introduction of new, including reloading-free, technologies in all types of cargo transportation, as well as the application of the automatic guiding systems of transportation;

the improvement of international passenger traffic services in order to achieve a level adequate for the modern requirements.

9. The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR will take the necessary measures for the further expansion of mutual exchange of goods based on deepening the division of labor, among other things through the development of production specialization and cooperation.

The exchange of goods turnover must increasingly expand first through the mutual supply of products obtained through high-level processing of raw materials and other materials which determine scientific-technological progress.

The multilateral intertwining of the national economies of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, the lasting character of their relations, and the increase in the specialized and cooperative exports increase the responsibility of the two sides in the implementation of mutual obligations.

In order to enlarge the exchange of goods turnover between the two countries, the two sides will take steps to perfect foreign trade activity and increase its efficiency, paying attention, among other things, to technical servicing of mutually supplied goods and to improving mutual exchange of trade information.

In order to expand the mutual exchange of goods, the two sides consider it necessary to strengthen the low border-area trade, domestic trade relations, and relations between the consumer coopeatives and chambers of commerce.

The development of economic relations and mutual exchange of goods between the two countries must be implemented by balancing payment relations.

The two sides will develop their cooperation in the area of tourism.

III.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR agreed that the long-term program up to the year 2000 for improving the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR will be implemented as follows:

by coordinating the most important aims of economic and scientific-technological policies in the field of planning, science, technology, and production, which are concerned with questions of mutual interest; by strengthening direct cooperation between the two countries' planning and branch organs;

by coordinating the 5-year plans, as well as the long-term plans that concern areas of mutual interest;

by coordinating the investment plans that pertain to areas of mutual interest;

by setting up subprograms and adequate measures for improving economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000;

by concluding agreements and contracts for production specialization and cooperation, scientific-technological cooperation, mutual goods transportation, as well as for constructing, rebuilding, and modernizing industrial and other installations;

by concluding foreign trade-related civil law contracts and economic agreements;

by extending and deepening the direct production and scientific-technological relations between the appropriate organizations and bodies of Hungary and the associations, firms, organizations, ministries, and bodies of national competence in the USSR, as well as the Soviet federal republican ministries and bodies, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the academies of the Soviet federal republics;

by establishing, on the basis of self-financing, joint production and joint scientific-production companies, joint collective bodies of experts and specialists, planning and editorial agencies, and other international business and scientific organizations;

by exchanging on a trade basis scientific-techonological documentations, licenses, and "know-how."

The obligations concerning the realization of this long-term program of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR will be included in the long-term, 5-year, and annual plans of the countries according to the laws of the countries concerned and the plans of ministries, associations, firms, and organizations. The realization of the measures contained in the long-term program is assisted by the active participation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR in the fulfillment of the integration provisions and multilateral agreements between CEMA countries. While implementing cooperation, the parties will take into account the documents adopted within the framework of CEMA. The long-term program herein covers the basic aims of cooperation between the two countries. During the course of its realization, based on the mutual agrement of the parties, the program may be further specified and amended.

The Hungarian-Soviet Interparliamentary Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation is charged with organizing the implementation of the long-term program and with supervising the state of activities. This committee is working with central planning and scientific-technological bodies, as well as with other ministries and bodies of national competence to promote and work out suggestions, as required, relating to the questions concerning the further development of a friendly cooperation, economic and trade relations, and scientific-technological cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR. In realizing the long-term program, it is the duty of the interparliamentary committee to coordinate the activities of the ministries and bodies of national competence of the two countries. The long-term program herein takes effect with the date of its signature and is valid until 31 December 2000. Prepared in Moscow on 1 April 1985 in two original copies, in Russian and Hungarian languages, both texts being of equal validity.

Gyorgy Lazar,

On behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic

Geydar Aliyev,

On behalf of the USSR

2D DAY OF LIS, MICHNIK, FRASYNIUK TRIAL REPORTED

Warsaw Calls Michnik 'Arrogant'

LD041759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Witnesses gave evidence today at the Gdansk Voivodship Court during the trial of Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. First, lawyers acting for the defense lodged formal motions. They were concerned that the record of the proceedings, the tape recording, should be made available to them for inspection during the trial, and that the differences in the protocol concerning the accused persons' personal data be resolved.

The presiding judge pointed out that the protocol would be compiled in accordance with the correct procedures, and that it would be made available to the defense counsel within 3 days. During this part of the proceedings -- after the accused, Adam Michnik, was cautioned a few times in view of his persistent and arrogant attitude -- the presiding judge ruled that he should be expelled from the courtroom.

After the witnesses had given their evidence, the court allowed the accused, Michnik, to return to the courtroom. Michnik was then informed of the course of the proceedings while during the time he was absent.

The trial will continue tomorrow.

Michnik Expelled, Walesa Ill

AU041446 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, June 4 (AFP) -- Solidarity activist Adam Michnik, on trial here with two other leading figures in the banned union movement, was led from the courtroom in handcuffs today after angry exchanges with the judge, sources close to the defence said. Mr Michnik repeated a demand -- ruled out of order yesterday -- that Judge Kryzysztof Zeniuk be removed because of his "partiality," the sources who requested anonymity said. Mr Zeniuk ordered Mr Michnik back to the cells for his "offensive" behaviour.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was to have testified today but was ill, and his wife Danuta presented the court with a medical certificate ordering him off work for five days. Sources close to Mr Walesa said he had stomach problems.

Mr Michnik was temporarily barred from the court yesterday and Mr Frasyniuk refused to return to the courtroom after a break in proceedings.

The five defence lawyers today submitted a motion calling for the court to allow the accused to freely explain themselves. The lawyers also criticised transcripts of the trial, which they said contradicted the actual proceedings.

Three witnesses testified today -- a couple who owned the apartment where the meeting took place and a neighbor, Krysztof Pusz, who had the keys and let the Solidarity men in. Mr Pusz said he had moved out of the apartment because he feared it was bugged to record the gepolitical jokes told by the union men during their meetings.

Five police witnesses are due to testify tomorrow, and it is thought possible the trial may end on schedule Wednesday without Mr Walesa being called.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, at his weekly press conference in Warsaw, today condemned the behavior of the three defendants at the trial, accusing them of trying to make "political speeches" which had nothing to do with the proceedings. He said they were "acting the fool," but added: "These circus tricks will not turn Polish justice into a show business revue."

Mr. Urban confirmed that the trial had been discussed during a meeting in Warsaw last Tuesday between Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. General Jaruzelski explained to the Italian his government's policy on "illegal activities by certain adversaries of the Polish state," Mr. Urban said.

In a message issued to the Western press, the three defendants today thanked Polish and foreign observers who have unsuccessfully tried to attend the trial. With the exception of members of the men's families, the authorities have barred the public and the spectators' benches are filled with plainclothesmen.

In their message, the Solidarity men "warmly thanked all those who have raised their voices to defend us, who have taken up the defence of our fundamental right to a public trial, who have proved that human solidarity goes beyond the law, and who have given us words of comfort and hope."

They had called on foreign observers to attend the trial before it opened, and those who vainly made the trip to Gdansk included foreign journalists, two U.S. civil rights activists, a lawyer from the French socialist trade union CFDT and observers mandated by the Catholic Church.

In Warsaw, Jacek Kuron, founder of the Social Self-Defence Committee KOR, said the trial was developing in an "absolutely scandalous manner." Mr. Kuron, in a statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, condemned the judge for barring the defendants from making statements in their defence. He added that the charges were so flimsy that "they do not even form the basis of holding Michnik, Lis and Frasyniuk in preventive detention."

URBAN ON CRAXI, ABE VISITS, OTHER TOPICS

Attacks Education Bill Critics

LD041941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, has held a press conference for foreign journalists at the Interpress Agency. Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski also took part in the conference. Here is our account:

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is to arrive in Poland next Monday. In connection with this, Jerzy Urban was asked about the Polish Government's expectations connected with this visit.

[Begin Urban recording] Since 1957 -- that is to say when diplomatic relations were resumed -- this is the second visit. The visit is at the initiative of Japan. We receive the news that the visit will indeed take place with great satisfaction. It signifies the end of restrictions in Polish-Japanese political relations. These relations have a long tradition. We are very interested in the development of Polish-Japanese cooperation. As far as economic relations are concerned, this cooperation is gathering momentum. Results of conferences held by the Polish-Japanese and Japanese-Polish committees testify to this. It is also my view that Minister Abe's visit is an important event not just for bilateral, Polish-Japanese relations, but within a wider, world context. [end recording]

Replying to the question of when the amended bill on higher education will find itself on the parliamentary agenda, the government press spokesman said that this will happen in all probability during the current session of parliament. Jerzy Urban added in reply to this question:

[Begin Urban recording] In connection with the fact that the Western press is somewhat excited about this matter, I would like, yet again, to state in no uncertain terms that this excitement is due to the fact that various meetings are taking place at higher educational establishments. Protests are being voiced, or protest resolutions are being passed at these meetings.

In connection with this, I would like to say -- and do please take note of this -- that it is only a minority of students, clearly, that is protesting against the amendment of the bill. It is our view that these protests are silly in that they pertain to decisions which those who protest are not yet familiar with, since they have not yet been presented in their final shape and since, really, someone is deliberately confusing the young people, creating the impression that we are backtracking from the idea of autonomy for higher educational establishments. [end recording]

Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski also took part in today's press conference. He is deputy to the plenipotentiary in charge of economic reform issues. Questions put to him primarily concerned the results and course of the national party and economic conference in Poznan. Foreign journalists spoke of how they felt about this conference. They said, among other things, that it is their view that centralization of the economic system is back. Let us listen to Professor Sadowski's reply:

[Begin Sadowski recording] This impression is mistaken. There is no such trend. On the contrary, the Poznan conference reaffirmed the correctness of the direction of reforms we adopted over 3 years ago. There was a great deal of criticism at the conference. The criticism revolved around the way in which individual elements of solutions are operating. There was also criticism that in some cases this operation is not as effective as it should be. However, there is no doubt whatsoever that the direction of the reforms was reaffirmed with all resoluteness at the conference. [end recording]

Discusses Solidarity Trial

LD041936 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 4 -- "I want to voice astonishment that the U.S. Administration still tracks alleged cases of human rights violations in Poland, and fails to deal with problems of human rights violations in the U.S. which sometimes have a form and size which is unimaginable for relations in Poland," said the Polish Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban while opening a press conference for foreign newsmen here today.

The above statement resulted from the arrest and torturing by the American police of 80-year-old Pastor Maurice McCrackin.

Minister Urban also expressed astonishment that the "revelations" by criminal Jozef Szczepanski about an alleged plan to murder Walesa -- despite exhaustive explanations which unequivocally show that such plans were formed only in Szczepanski's imagination -- still continue to meet with response of the Western press.

This is another example of "a trend prevailing in the Western press to comment against us everything going on in Poland [as received] -- irrespective of the fact whether it is criminal's confabulations or events which are completely non-political and innocent," went on Minister Urban.

Asked to assess the visit to Poland by Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, Minister Urban said, among other things, that the fact itself that the Italian prime minister stopped in Warsaw to hold talks with General Wojciech Jaruzelski is of great significance. It testifies to a favourable development of Polish-Italian relations which are reaching ever higher level. The talk was longer than planned and was held in an atmosphere of mutual friendliness and respect.

Economic issues which were one of the main subjects of the meeting will have a favourable bearing on the development of political relations in the direction of their full normalization. Economic issues went beyond bilateral questions as it is Italy which leads the EEC now and Poland which heads the CEMA. "One may expect that some developments will take place in this field soon," said Minister Urban.

He also informed newsmen that Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski answered Premier Craxi's question and explained the stand of the Polish authorities concerning activities, which are contradictory to law, by few opponents of the Polish state in the context of the Gdansk trial. General Jaruzelski displayed interest in the "Antonov case".

One of foreign newsmen asked why the Gdansk court did not allow the defendants B. Lis, A. Michnik and W. Frasyniuk to conduct political defence. Answering this question Minister Urban stressed that he was not authorized by the court to speak on the court's behalf and that he did not know the course of events in the courtroom. "I can make a general comment about a political phenomenon which the trial is. The defendants are just clowning before the court. They expect to meet with a response to the case in the West, to attract attention of the West and they perform a proper show to do this. They try to depart from the matter of the trial to create a suggestion that they are tried for their opinions. They want to deliver political speeches which have nothing to do with the matter of the trial."

Answering another question Minister Urban said that amendments to the law on higher education would probably be made during the current term of office of the Sejm (Polish parliament). He stressed that institutions of higher learning self-government would be much broader than at Catholic universities and seminaries.

In connection with a French radio programme concerning the investigation into a tragic death of Witold Przepiorzynski, considered to be a leader "Solidarnosc," who according to the programme's authors had been allegedly detained on May 1 by militia for taking part in a counter-manifestation and whose corpse had been fished out from a canal in Gdansk on May 17, Minister Urban said: Witold Przepiorzynski was not an activist of Solidarnosc and he was not detained by militia on May 1. He disappeared on May 9. On May 17, a man's corpse was fished out from a canal but it was difficult to identify it. One cannot be sure that it was Przepiorzynski's corpse and there are no reasons to connect this case with any political causes. The investigation is in progress.

Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy government plenipotentiary for the economic reform, answered questions during the second part of the conference.

He said that the national party and economic debate held last week strongly confirmed the rightness of the directions of the reform. It expressed a striving and a wish to continue these directions and to speed up the introduction of the reform. The meeting stressed that the reform is irreversible.

Asked about the influence of economic changes which are now taking place in all the CEMA states on the Polish reform, Professor Sadowski said that they would have a positive bearing on changes taking place in the Polish economy.

PZPR POLITBURO EVALUATES PARTY MEMBERSHIP

LD041831 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has held a session. Reports on implementation of the main precepts of the PZPR cadre policy, adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, were examined. It was emphasized that consistent preference for the best people, regardless of organizational membership, age, or sex, is the essence of the comprehensive program being created. The degree of dissemination and introduction of the principles contained in the document was described as varied. This should change, as a result of the work of the party echelons and organisations, among other things. Consistent implementation of cadre policy must be a constant process, and a fundamental duty of party members holding leading posts and of every PZPR link.

The Politburo made a preliminary evaluation of the state of affairs of the October 1984 resolution concerning party influence on increasing the effectiveness of control. Reports on implementation of the ninth Central Committee plenum resolution on correspondence and complaints from citizens to party links were examined.

The Politburo assessed party membership, social make-up, and the distribution of forces. The PZPR numbers more than 2.1 million members and candidate members. The number of persons admitted to the party, especially young workers, is growing. It was agreed to convene the 20th Central Committee plenum on 12 and 13 June. Reports on the proceedings and results of the conference of party Central Committee secretaries from CEMA member-states were also examined. The Politburo positively assessed the proceedings and results of the party-economic aktiv conference in Poznan. It confirmed the irreversibility of the reform process and the need for a better adaptation of the present solutions to the goals set in the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90.

PZPR-SPD TALKS ON EUROPEAN SECURITY END IN BONN

LD042254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The second meeting of a PZPR-SPD working party on security and confidence-building measures on the European Continent has ended in Bonn. The proceedings were chaired by Ryszard Wojna and by Horst Emke, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction in the FRG Bundestag. Discussing the subject matter of the meeting, Ryszard Wojna stressed that it concerned, among other things, preparations for the 15th anniversary in December of a treaty based on the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG. The treaty should be seen as a contribution to the building of mutual confidence measures.

LUBLIN VOIVODSHIP FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD050710 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1950 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The primary party organizations' tasks during the Sejm electoral campaign were the subject of joint debates by the voivodship committee, the voivodship auditing commission, and the voivodship party control commission in Lublin.

Tadeusz Porebski was present. In the organizational part, the plenum accepted the resignation of Professor Wieslaw Skrzydlo from the post of voivodship committee first secretary. In a secret ballot, the function of first secretary was entrusted to Andrzej Szpringer, hitherto voivodship committee secretary.

CZYREK SPEAKS TO SLUPSK PLENUM ON INTELLIGENTSIA

AU041220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Ludwik Loos report: "The Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Slupsk"]

[Text] The plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Slupsk, which was held on 30 May, examined the role and tasks of the intelligentsia in the socioeconomic development of Slupsk Voivodship.

In his report to the plenum, Voivodship Committee Secretary Miroslaw Kondrat said that every fourth employee in the voivodship has at least a secondary education, which shows that, generally speaking, the employees in Slupsk Voivodship have high qualifications. However, this does not alter the fact that many sectors of the economy are still short of people possessing the required qualifications.

This is so with education, for example, as attested to by the fact that 4 years ago 103 unqualified persons were appointed as teachers in Slupsk Voivodship and that now their number is 187. This is all the more disturbing since the Higher Pedagogical School was forced to reduce the recruitment of students because of the shortage of school instructors.

Discussing this issue, Bogdan Machola from Lebork said that a large group of students from the Lebork Higher Pedagogical School had been asked to work as teachers but that most of them had declared that they are not at all interested in the teaching profession.

Production enterprises have reported that workers continue to show increased interest in inventiveness as attested to by a considerable increase in rationalization proposals registered in the past 2 years. This is a result of the incentives created by the law on rationalization, Henryk Dymnicki from the Slupsk furniture plant said. However, the sad fact is that the number of rationalization proposals put into practice is going down.

The plenum discussion demonstrated that there are far more silmar cases and even paradoxes. What we must do is deal with these cases rapidly and in line with the interests of the national economy.

Speaking at the plenum, Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, referred to the 19th Central Committee plenum resolution and said that the party is for further increasing the role and importance of the intelligentsia in the country's life. He discussed the current issues of economic, social, and welfare policy and the goals that the hostile centers of propaganda and subversion in the capitalist countries want to achieve in Poland.

The plenum was chaired by Edward Szydlik, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Slupsk.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU041858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1985 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, took place in Bucharest, on June 4.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed the fulfilment of the plan in industry, investments and foreign trade over January 1-May 31, and especially in May 1985, as compared with the results of the relevant periods in 1984. Accounts were read out on the way how action had been taken in these compartments of activity for the fulfillment of the plan provisions, especially of export and stress was laid on the steps taken for the integral fulfilment of the tasks for the month of June and for the entire year, for the conclusion of the current five-year plan period with best of results.

The RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the confidence that the working people in industry, in all branches of the economy, would do everything possible to raise the activity up to the exigencies of the current development stage of the Romanian society, for the fulfilment in good conditions of all plan provisions.

In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the proposals regarding the schooling plan, the number of scholarships for the 1985-1986 school-year with schools of all grades. The schooling figures reflect the steadfast preoccupation of the leadership of the RCP and Romanian state to provide the best of conditions to schools of all grades -- primary, gymnasium, lycee, vocational, higher and postgraduate -- so that they may powerfully develop in close connection with life and current and future requirements of the national economy. It was considered that the proposals for schooling in the 1985-1986 year meant that most of the 9th-form pupils be trained in industrial, agro-industrial and silvicultural lycees. The further increase is envisaged of the share of ten-form graduates enrolled in vocational schools. The number of pupils in the foremen's schools will also rise. The Executive Political Committee also endorsed the proposals regarding the number of scholarships to be granted to pupils and students in the 1985-1986 school and academic year, stressing that they ensured ever better living and learning conditions to the studying youth.

The proposals of admission of foreign citizens for studies in Romanian in the 1985-1986 academic year were also endorsed.

The Executive Political Committee then debated and endorsed a report relying on the programme endorsed by the eleventh plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, regarding the preparation and unfolding of the summer farming campaign operations.

Then the Executive Political Committee debated and endorsed -- with some amendments -- the proposals for selecting the frontrankers in the socialist emulation for the topping of the 1984 plan.

During the June 4 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official friendship visit he paid, at head of a party and state delegation, to the German Democratic Republic, over May 28-30, at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the results of the visit, which went down as an outstanding moment in the evolution of the fine relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. It was stressed that the new meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker was part of the practice -- by now traditional -- of the friendly summit contacts, with a decisive role in the promotion of the collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the GDR.

It was stressed with satisfaction that, during the talks, the two party and state leaders had expressed the joint wish to expand fruitful manysided relations between Romania and the GDR. The Executive Political Committee stressed the importance of the Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation, Specialization and Cooperation in Production Between Romania and the GDR Until 2000, a document which opens up large avenues and prospects to the collaboration between the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee also praised the accords reached by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker to boost the collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, to intensify contacts consultations, swaps of experience in problems of mutual concern. The conviction was expressed that a growing collaboration between the two parties and countries was to the benefit of both peoples, of the building of the new social system in Romania and the GDR, of the increase of the might of socialism and of its prestige throughout the world, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the significance of the exchange of views between the two party and state leaders on major issues of the international life. The Executive Political Committee pointed to the two parties' and countries' resolve to cooperate more closely in the international arena, to work resolutely in the future too, with the other socialist countries, all peace-loving forces everywhere to halt the arms race and to pass on to disarmament, nuclear above all, to politically settle interstate issues, to resume and consolidate detente, to build security, confidence and cooperation in the continent and throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the accords and documents reached during the visit and asked the government, ministries, other central economic bodies to provide for the best possible implementation of the measures set for the more powerful development of the friendly cooperation between Romania and the GDR, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

NICU CEAUSESCU ATTENDS WORKSITE INAUGURATION

AU041932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1985 -- The National building site of youth at the land improvement system of Frunzaru-Olt (southern Romania) was inaugurated on June 4. The opening of the works in the building site was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], Vasile Barbulescu, first secretary of the Olt County RCP Committee, party and state activists, a large number of brigade members. The new national building site of youth will help carry through important works of land improvement, in harmony with the commitments made by the young generation in Romania regarding the participation in the implementation of the provisions of the national programme for securing safe and stable farm productions. The brigade members present at the inauguration committed themselves to perform this year operations worth over 60 million lei, consisting of 970,000 m. of embankment and 12 pumping stations, the assembly of 164 km of pipelines and impermeabilization of 50,000 sq. m. with concrete slabs.

GAINUSE MEETS POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER KOMENDER

AU041736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1608 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1985 -- On June 4 Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Alexandrina Gainuse conducted talks with Zenon Komender, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers. On the occasion the sides highlighted the good relationships of friendship and colloboration established between Romania and Poland and expressed the wish to intensify the bilateral collaboration in various domains of joint interest. During the interview they examined new ways to amplify the mutual trade as well as possibilities to develop the collaboration in the fields of tourism, health care and housing construction.

W. BERLIN SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES ROMANIAN DEPORTEES

LD041646 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Summary] Berlin, 4 Jun (DPA) -- The Berlin city government has no evidence that a large number of people deported by Romania wish to enter West Berlin. Winfried Fest, the city government's spokesman, said that about 1000 Romanians are on their way to the Federal Republic of Berlin.

There are conflicting reports about the number of Romanians holding stateless passports who have entered West Berlin via Schoenefeld Airport in the GDR and the Friedrichstrasse crossing point from East to West Berlin. Fest said the number is 52 persons, including at least 3 children. The police have registered 57 who are said to have entered West Berlin in May. According to the West Berlin city government, 21 of the Romanians have applied for asylum and 26 want to go on to the United States.

A married couple with a child told the German Aliens Police today that they wanted to go back to Romania. Fest denied reports that on 13 May a group of 18 Romanians staged a sit-in at Waltersdorfer Chausee in order to secure entry to West Berlin. He said the police had initially turned them back, but allowed them in when they refused to return to the GDR and claimed that they wanted to emigrate to the United States.

The West German Embassy in Bucharest yesterday obtained some information about the background concerning the Romanian deportations. A Bonn Foreign Office spokesman said that there was no question of an official order to the German ambassador to make representations to the Romanian authorities.

Peter Conen, a senior official in the West Berlin Department of the Interior, told Radio Free Berlin that diplomatic channels should be used if it turns out that Romania wants to get rid of undesirable citizens by stripping them of their citizenship.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO FINNISH TELEVISION

AU041348 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1347 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Kari Manty, deputy head of the news department of the Finnish television, on June 4. The Romanian head of state granted an interview for the Finnish television on the occasion.

'OPENNESS, CORDIALITY' MARK PLANINC, KOHL TALKS

Discuss East-West Ties

LD042206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Talks between Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Milka Planinc and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl began in an atmosphere of openness and cordiality tonight. The two sides are reported to have considered a large number of questions of interest to the two countries. The talks covered international questions of broader significance, bilateral relations, and economic themes.

Chancellor Kohl laid particular stress on the significance of nonaligned Yugoslavia and its role in the international community and, in particular, in the Nonaligned Movement.

Within the framework of their exchange of views on East-West relations, Milka Planinc and Helmut Kohl discussed the two countries' contribution to the further process of relaxation of tension in the world and to disarmament. The two sides welcomed the positive initiatives that led to relaxation, especially those emerging from meetings between great powers. It was particularly stressed that the Nonaligned Movement does not want to remain outside these processes. Chancellor Kohl highly assessed Yugoslavia's contribution to the process of relaxation.

East-West relations represented a significant theme during the talks between FEC President Planinc and Chancellor Kohl. The two sides considered the position of the developing countries and the efforts that should be made in order to improve their economic position. This particularly applied to those countries in Africa and Asia that are especially gravely affected in our time by poverty and famine. Stress was placed on the need to intensify dialogue between the underdeveloped and developed countries, because only dialogue can overcome the current difficult situation.

During talks on bilateral relations, the two sides judged that relations between the FRG and the SFRY are characterized by mutual trust and dynamic development, though it was noted that a number of unsolved questions still remain.

Reference was also made to joint appearance on other countries' markets. Financial relations was a major topic in the bilateral discussions. It is well known that the FRG, as far as the size of loans is concerned, is Yugoslavia's second biggest creditor, so it is natural that this theme and the consolidation of our debts received particular attention.

After arriving in Belgrade, FRG Chancellor Kohl visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and placed flowers on President Tito's grave. The chancellor then laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mt Avala.

More on Talks

LD041410 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (DPA) -- The Federal Government wants to support the improvement of the hard-hit Yugoslav economy in the future also. This assurance was given by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the head of the Belgrade government, Milka Planinc, on Tuesday at the start of his 3-day visit to the SFRY. "An economically healthy Yugoslavia is of great significance for stability, dialogue, and cooperation in Europe," the chancellor (?stated) the German position.

Bonn is ready, by way of a liberal trade policy within the scope of the EC and by way of new international supportive actions, to make a contribution towards rectifying the Yugoslav economic crisis. The multinational state is indebted to the value of about $20 billion to the West and, with stagnant exports, has to fight against an inflation of over 80 percent. Yugoslavia has been accusing the EC commission for months of preventing the export of Yugoslav goods to the EC by means of allegedly unjustified antidumping actions.

In Kohl's representation, the Federal Government expects that cooperation, already intensive between German and Yugoslav firms, will be still further expanded. With the liberalization of the Law on Foreign Investments, the Yugoslav Government had improved the framework of conditions for this. The chancellor is also accompanied by a high-ranking German economic delegation. With a trade volume of DM9.6 billion, the FRG is the second biggest trade partner of Belgrade after the USSR.

Kohl praised the "independence and true nonaligned status of Yugoslavia, as well as her constructive position in the North-South dialogue." In addition to this, the SFRY had always played an "active, committed, and (?fertile) role in the group of neutral and nonaligned states."

Before his first talk with the head of the Yugoslav Government, Kohl had laid a floral bouquet at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito (?5 years ago). Together with his wife Hannelore, the federal chancellor paid his respects with a wreath at a memorial to Serb and German soldiers from World War I.

Planinc Hosts Dinner

LD042023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation at New Belgrade tonight in honor of Dr Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG, and his wife.

During the dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the FEC president and the West German chancellor exchanged toasts.

Planinc Presents Toast

LD042043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- "Today's talks confirmed once again our common resolution to continue to promote bilateral cooperation and increase confidence between our two countries," Milka Planinc, FEC president, stated in her toast [at dinner in honor of FRG Chancellor Kohl], adding that "despite some outstanding issues, for some time now relations between the two countries have been characterized by a dynamic and successful development." "In all the spheres of common interest we have succeeded in making considerable progress, which provides a broad and solid basis for our cooperation."

Having stressed that the differences in social systems and international status do not represent an obstacle to such a development, Milka Planinc pointed out that this was possible due to the fact that relations and cooperation between our two countries have been developing on the basis of independence and mutual recognition, and to the advantage of both countries.

Continuing her toast, the FEC stressed that economic cooperation is an important factor in overall relations and that despite major results already achieved not all the possibilities in that sphere have been exploited. Relations between our countries should be raised to a higher level. In that context she drew attention to the recent changes in the SFRY law regulating overseas economic cooperation, which opened fresh prospects for even more fruitful economic cooperation.

Milka Planinc continued: "We also believe that if some difficulties in our relations with the EEC can be overcome and cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC consolidated, it will have a favorable effect on the further development of bilateral cooperation. To this effect we expect the FRG, as the SFRY's most important partner within the community, to make a concrete contribution to the efforts to surmount these outstanding issues and to pave the way for promoting stable and long-term cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC. We also expect the FRG to show more understanding for our efforts aimed at overcoming the present economic difficulties. In view of our common objective to expand economic cooperation, we are convinced that we are both aware of the need to overcome all the difficulties through joint efforts."

"Highly developed and fruitful human contacts also have an irreplaceable value and role in building relations and in learning more about each other. Your numerous tourists and many of our citizens temporarily living and employed in your country are making the greatest contribution to this. Thanks to these very dynamic and fresh elements, our relations may be said to be highly developed, not only between our countries but also between their peoples. Such highly developed relations and diversified and comprehensive bilateral cooperation increase our joint responsibility and our duty to strive, in the spirit of mutual respect, noninterference and partnership, to overcome all open respect, noninterference and partnership, to overcome all open and unsolved questions in our relations and to resolutely eliminate from our relations anything that may harm mutual trust or represent an obstacle to the harmonious and stable development of relations and cooperation. This particularly applies to the activity of diverse obscure subversion groups and individuals that is primarily aimed against our relations."

The FEC president went on to speak in her toast on the present state of relations in international life and stressed: "Despite certain signs of improvement in the international atmosphere and despite the partial dialogue between the two great powers, the general situation in the world continues to be dangerously tense, peace is insecure, and development is difficult or even threatened.

"It is obvious that we are only beginning our efforts to tackle the exceptionally complex and interrelated problems of deep mistrust and long-lasting crisis in international political and economic relations."

After dwelling on the situation in the world, Milka Planinc added: "The policy pursued by the SFRY as a nonaligned country is inspired and guided by the principles and goals of nonalignment in the course of the country's activities in Europe. Together with other countries in the goup of neutral and nonaligned countries and together with other members of the CSCE we are deeply interested in and dedicated to the speediest possible progress at the Stockholm conference and the development of the kind of relations and cooperation in Europe that would, in a stable and lasting manner, improve security on our continent and lead to the renewal of detente as a European and world process. There is no doubt that on account of their military might the great powers bear the greatest responsibility for the state of the world and for peace in it. However, practice shows that other European countries can also do a great deal to improve the general political climate, intensify cooperation, and renew detente."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM ON ROLE OF PLANNING

LD031930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0520 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- On 21 May 1985 the LCY Central Committee Presidium examined ideopolitical questions on the further development of the self-management social planning system, particularly with regard to draft laws on the bases of the social planning system and on the social plan of Yugoslavia.

1. The Presidium stated that in discussions on the further development of the self-management social system, in other words on passing a new law on the bases of the planning system and on the social plan of Yugoslavia, ideopolitical differences were manifested on a number of questions, that is, proposed solutions. By means of the consistent application and working out of the ideopolitical orientation of the LC, the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, we must tackle these questions, overcome the differences in views, and create conditions for establishing correct solutions. In so doing we will pave the way for the speediest possible adoption of this law, which is important for the development of the system of socialist self-managing relations. This will create conditions for self-management orienting of socioeconomic development and for adopting long-term and medium-term plans.

The self-management social planning is and should be implemented as an essential instrument of the working class and working people in associated labor, necessary for mastering the overall trends of social reproduction. Destatization [Deetatizacija] of relations in social reproduction is an essential prerequisite for the effectiveness of the system of self-management social planning, particularly as regards the integrated parts of associated labor and large technological systems, as well as the strengthening of planning functions as a powerful factor of self-managing integration in the ecomony and society as a whole.

The adoption and implementation of laws on the bases of the planning system and on the social plan of Yugoslavia, based on the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and ideopolitical orientations of the LC, is important for the development of the self-managing social practice, especially if its application is linked with the law on expanded reproduction and past labor and other systemic laws, and if changes in other systemic laws are carried out simultaneously, as is envisaged by the first phase of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the policy of socioeconomic development in 1985.

In the implementation of the self-management social orienting of economic development and social reproduction on the whole, it is of utmost importance for the LC and all the other socialist self-managing subjective forces at all levels of social organizing, from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federation, to carry out intensive practical action by means of planning, in order to make possible and develop the pooling of labor and resources and the income-based linking of the organizations of associated labor in manufacturing and other branches directly and through wider self-managing associations in reproduction. The system of self-management social planning requires precisely this prerequisite in order to secure effective orienting of social reproduction trends. Such an action requires a decisive involvement by the members, organizations and leaderships of the LC, all working people in the organizations of associated labor, chambers of commerce, trade union organizations and other organizations and organs of the system.

2. The LCY Central Committee Presidium considers that, in order to eliminate various opinions and disagreements on individual solutions offered by the law on the bases of the social planning system and on the social plan of Yugoslavia, it is essential to proceed from the ideopolitical orientations of the LC, the Constitution, the law on associated labor, and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, making use of democratic opportunities offered by the institutions of the delegate system -- the SFRY Assembly, the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, federal social councils and other organs and organizations of the system. It is the duty of the LC members to prevent one-sided and tendentious interpretations and the politicization of the differences in views over individual solutions offered by the law, in other words to prevent more vehement polemics. Thus it becomes more difficult to identify the basic problems, carry out a comprehensive analysis and propose such solutions as would contribute to the further consolidation and development of the planning system, serving constantly to strengthen and develop socialist self-managing production relations and their effectiveness by means of the consistent implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

It is understandable that the passing of this law has been of public interest because this law regulates basic questions dealing with self-managing socioeconomic relations in social reproduction, creates conditions for orienting social reproduction, and contributes to efforts to realize the aims and settle contradictions in the socioeconomic development of the country, in conditions of self-management, social ownership of the means of production, socialist commodity production and the effect of economic regulations. The effectiveness of the development of material production forces and socioeconomic and sociopolitical system depend to a great extent on the orientation of the basic planning relations formulated in this law. On this orientation also depends to what extent we will be able to prevent economic voluntarism, eliminate monopolistic and autarchic tendencies, and group-ownership behavior, successfully accomplish the development tasks and settle contradictions in social ownership and socialist commodity production--by means of strengthening mutual relations between all the subjects of planning and securing the essential influence of the worker in associated labor in deciding about the basic questions of socioeconomic development and social reproduction; and to what extent we will be able to consolidate the characteristics of direct socialist self-managing democracy. This is, however, closely linked with the effective realization of other systemic laws that regulate socioeconomic relations, in which the law on the planning bases has an important role and place. Hence the need for the complete involvement in the formulation of this law of all the socialist and self-managing factors, scientific and vocational workers and associated labor, and particularly of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and other organs of the federation, as well as authorized organs in the republics and autonomous provinces.

3. The LCY Central Committee Presidium maintains that it is the right and duty of every social factor to realize its role in development planning and to take part in the adoption and realization of the plan in keeping with constitutional and legislative functions and responsibilities. Sociopolitical communities should plan their aims and tasks in keeping with their constitutional functions. Proceeding from this they set out, by their social plans, the joint policy of economic and social development and guidelines and frameworks for adopting the measures of economic policy and administrative and organizational measures, which secure conditions for the realization of these plans, and not development in the sense of using social resources and investments. The plans of sociopolitical communities set out the strategy of development on the whole, especially by the plan of the federation, the coordination of material relations in social reproduction, economic relations with foreign countries, the global division of income, changes in economic structure, possibilities for the development of productive forces of society and for raising labor productivity, the promotion of living and working conditions, increases in employment and the living standard, the development of

economically underdeveloped organizations of associated labor, within the framework of the joint policy of socioeconomic development and general conditions of economic activity, which are regulated by the plans of sociopolitical communities in keeping with the constitutional duties and independently established plans of socioeconomic development.

4. The LCY Central Committee Presidium considers that all solutions in the planning system should serve to promote development and consolidation of socialist self-managing production relations. This assumes and demands that workers in basic organizations of associated labor, as the protagonists of planning and development, should realize the inalienable right and responsibility of making decisions based upon the conditions, means and results of their labor, on the basis of labor using the means in social ownership. The constitutionally inalienable rights, obligations and responsibilities of workers in basic organizations of associated labor as a whole must be consistently realized in the entire economic system, which forms the essence of self-management planning. On this basis, the workers, joined together on an income and self-managing basis in various forms of association, declaration of personal opinion and the delegate system, must have mastery of the entirety of relations in associated labor, and not only in the basic organization of associated labor.

It is essential that the development plans should serve to create conditions such as will continually help to strengthen workers' motivation to increase income by making effective and rational use of social resources, which is the basis of socioeconomic development and improved conditions of the labor and life of working people. The continual increase of income on the basis of growth in output, exports and labor productivity, under conditions in which economic patterns and market forces are operative, must be the chief item of plans by factors of associated labor, as well as the basic motive for economic activity and the material basis of development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. Workers in organizations of associated labor must take decisions on income and all its elements directly, and by means of joint planning bases; and must monitor its trends and use in the entirety of social reproduction. Through the growth of income workers should monitor the work and responsibility of self-managing and managerial organs and professional teams, that is they must determine their effectiveness and the results of labor.

In so doing, workers in organizations of associated labor cannot successfully realize their rights and obligations if they are in isolated basic organizations of associated labor; they can do so only primarily within the framework of a basic organization of associated labor linked in a self-managing way through work organizations, composite organizations of associated labor, communities for planning and business cooperation, economic chambers, reproduction totalities and other forms of association of labor and means in the unified Yugoslav economic area. The plans of organizations of associated labor, work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities must be founded upon real opportunities and conditions of development, jointly established bases for drawing up medium-term plans, mutual obligations set out in self-managing agreements on association of labor and resources, and joint programs of development and self-managing agreements under which organizations of associated labor take on mutual obligations in implementing these programs; while the plans of self-managing organizations and communities must also be founded upon social accords they conclude or which are offered to them. On this basis, activities essential to the development of the country as a whole and for the development of the republics and provinces must be linked, responsibility for executing joint economic and development policy must be accelerated, and the present duplication and disunity in the unified Yugoslav market must be overcome more rapidly and more decisively.

The joint bases for drawing up medium-term plans are stipulated by work organizations, basic organizations of associated labor forming part of these, and composite organizations of associated labor in which work organizations are associated. The management organs of basic, work, and composite organizations of associated labor are responsible for the professional foundation and reality of the joint bases for drawing up medium-term plans which they submit to the workers' council.

Workers in basic organizations of associated labor, in accordance with the self-managing agreement on association of workers in basic organizations of associated labor, by their own personal declaration adopt the joint bases of medium-term plans of their basic organizations of associated labor, while the plan for the basic organization of associated labor is adopted by its workers' council. The joint bases of the plan of a basic organization of associated labor contain: the conditions and opportunities for increasing income on the basis of the growth in production, exports, and labor productivity, on the basis of better utilization of capacities and more rational utilization of social means, application of new machinery and technology, and productive employment; relations in acquiring income, that is in distributing income and pure income for personal incomes and joint consumption and for promoting and expanding the material base of associated labor; conditions for strengthening the development of the material base on the basis of associated labor and resources; frameworks and opportunities for satisfying joint and general social needs and for the development of social activities; elements of development policy of the basic organization of associated labor in accordance with the self-managing agreement on association in a work organization or composite organization of associated labor; and the joint goals and tasks of development of the work and composite organizations in which the basic organization of associated labor is associated, also including other broader forms of association and linkage on the basis of interest and business activities, as well as banking organizations. In this manner it is guaranteed that the workers should have a direct influence on adopting plans and concluding the aforementioned agreements executed by the workers' council of the basic work and composite organizations of associated labor.

Joint plans are adopted by basic, work, and composite organizations of associated labor in the process of complementary planning and in relations of mutual cooperation at the various levels of the self-management integration of associated labor. The joint plans of work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor set down, on the basis of equality, and seek to secure the joint interests of workers of basic organizations of associated labor or work organizations, as well as the obligations of each individual factor, in realizing the joint interest as a part of the joint developmental whole. This is done on the basis of self-managing agreements on the association of basic organizations of associated labor or work organizations by which mutual economic relations are arranged. At the same time, those goals and tasks are introduced into the plan of the basic organization of associated labor which that organization undertakes to carry out on the basis of the joint plans of the work and composite organizations with which it is associated, as well as the obligations which it has created in regard to others. All this also applies to banks. This means and requires synchronized adoption of decisions at all levels of self-management organization, that is the development and strengthening of the function of complementary planning in associated labor and in society as a whole. In such conditions planning is hampered to a great degree by the fact that many basic organizations of associated labor strive to have their own services, to be self contained as an enterprise and thereby considerably complicate both their own and the joint development. Such manifestations must be overcome and eliminated by decisive social action.

If workers in a basic organization of associated labor do not accept the obligations from the proposed plan of the work organization, or if a joint solution acceptable to all basic organizations of associated labor and the work organization as a whole

cannot be reached by accord with other basic organizations of associated labor within the work organization, there is a justifiable need for a comprehensive examination of why the plan is unacceptable, such as the impossibility of the basic organization fulfilling the plan, owing to unresolved socioeconomic relations and so forth. If it is established that the interest of the basic organization of associated labor does not lie in developing the work organization, it is natural that such an organization should separate from that labor organization and join other forms of linkage where it would be able to manifest more adequately its interests in further development and would be able by association of labor and means with other organizations to accomplish greater results in labor and in conducting business activity using social means. It is incumbent on the basic organization that does not accept a proposed plan within the work organization as a whole and separates from the work organization, to establish by agreement with other basic organizations and the work organization as a whole the method of, and conditions for, meeting the obligations that it assumed with regard to them before separating and to recompense the damage arising from separation.

If the realization of the interests and goals of the labor and economic activity of other basic organizations of associated labor comprising a work organization, or of a work organization as a whole, is substantially hampered or prevented because a basic organization of associated labor does not accept the work organization's plan, it will be considered that social interests have thereby been threatened, and measures to protect social property will be undertaken.

In all such cases it is essential to lay down the social criteria that ensure that the social interest is defended and realized, and the council of associated labor must take an active part in this.

In building up the planning system in organizations of associated labor, fuller affirmation must be given to the rights and obligations of workers' councils. The need to ensure greater rationality in self-management decisionmaking means that while the plan is being implemented, workers are not required to state their opinion afresh, unless it is impossible to implement the set policy and development tasks in a specified planned period due to substantive changes in the conditions of economic activity.

5. The LCY Central Committee Presidium considers that in developing the planned system, taking as the point of departure the constitutional role of the basic organization of associated labor, there should be a heightened and more adequate expression of the planning role and socioeconomic function of the work organization as the subject of joint economic activity of the basic organizations of associated labor of which they form a part, and in which they effectively realize joint interests in labor and economic activity, and also as a factor of self-managing integration of the economy as a whole. The joint functions of the basic organization of associated labor that are realized in the work organization and that are laid down or should be laid down in the self-management agreement on association as the element setting obligations upon them, and in accordance with this the self-management concentration and association of labor and resources, must be formulated and realized on the basis of the interest of the workers inalienable rights and responsibilities. It is necessary in so doing to respect the system of decisionmaking in the work organization and in other broader forms of association on the basis of the constitutional position of the workers and their rights and responsibilities to take decisions on the conditions, means and results of their labor.

It is also necessary, in accordance with the Constitution and the law on associated labor, to clarify the relation of workers in basic organizations of associated labor with regard to work communities in work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor by applying the principle of free labor exchange in planning itself, and in the bases of the plans of the work organizations and the composite organizations of associated labor.

It is essential here that the labor, powers and responsibility of work communities in work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor should serve to realize the joint bases for drawing up medium-term plans and the plans themselves.

It is also essential that more powerful expression should be given to the planning function of composite organizations of associated labor and other forms of self-managing association in overall reproduction on the basis of realizing the joint interests of organizations of associated labor laid down in self-managing agreements on association. It is thus necessary to achieve, on the basis of respect for and operation of, socialist commodity production and the market, that the plan's function as a factor of self-managing integration of associated labor, self-managing association and concentration of resources, and as an integrating factor in associated labor and the social community as a whole should find greater expression.

The workers' councils of basic organizations and associated labor must have a prominent role and responsibility in undertaking measures and actions in drawing up plans, in accomplishing the tasks set by the plans, and in informing workers about the results of economic activity by the basic organization of associated labor. Management organs and professional services must bear full responsibility for the quality of the draft plan documents and for the execution of the plans of a basic organization of associated labor. They must be constantly engaged in seeking development opportunities and preparing information and analyses for planning and promoting development, economic activity and planning.

Workers must regularly examine the results of economic activity by their organization of associated labor and fulfillment of plans on a quarterly, half-yearly and annual basis. Workers' councils are also charged with ensuring that workers are informed about the comparative results of organizations of associated labor in the same or similar spheres. If substantial deviations from the plan targets arise in economic activity, workers' councils are obliged to examine the need for any amendment to the plan, or for adaptation of plan targets to a situation that has recently arisen, and to establish responsibility for deviation from the plan.

The realization of the constitutional rights, obligations and interests of the chief factors in the planning system, in the procedure of adopting and fulfilling plans and meeting the obligation in the plans is of essential importance for securing the efficiency, rationality and reality of planning. This is the chief direction and way of suppressing voluntarism and subjectivism in planning socioeconomic development.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses the need to heighten the responsibility of workers in basic organizations of associated labor and working people in other self-management organizations and communities and/or their self-managing and other organs for the fulfillment of plans of labor and development of their organizations and communities, and also to heighten the general goals and tasks laid down by the social plans of the municipalities, republics and autonomous provinces and the federation. It is incumbent on them to undertake with this aim in view all necessary measures and actions. This is vitally important for the efficacy of planning of socioeconomic development.

6. It is essential that there be an escalation of the planning function in the sphere of the economic infrastructure, which is organized in the form of large unified technological systems (Yugoslav railways, post, telegraph and telephone, power engineering and so forth). Any form of organization and regulation of planning that prevents the efficacy of self-managing organization and economic activity in large technological systems from being manifested is unacceptable and in contradiction with the SFRY Constitution.

Long-term planning must be ensured in the basic organizations of associated labor in these systems and in the system as a whole. With this aim it is essential to lay down joint medium-term plans and coordinated development policy in these systems, while making specific obligations with regard to accomplishing the joint goals, tasks and interests and ensuring -- in the mutual linkage of plans in technological systems, the Yugoslav social plan and the social plans of the republics and provinces -- coordinated technological development or large systems at the Yugoslav level in order for them to be organized in the best manner possible to operate effectively and achieve the best possible results.

The technological unity of great systems cannot be imagined without the unity of socioeconomic relations in these systems. This implies the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, the need for accords on joint criteria to establish basic and other organizations in this system, a joint plan, a coordinated development policy, standardization and typification, establishing criteria for a uniform economic price structure and a uniform standard of services, developing relations on an equal footing in view of acquiring income on a unified Yugoslav market, and creating objective criteria for establishing joint income and joint receipts and for evaluating the labor of those who provide services and those who use them. The role of planning is irreplaceable in this respect.

We must settle these issues as fast as possible to eliminate the causes of disintegration, territorial isolationism, the abuse of monopolistic positions, and the strong administrative -- and on the systemic level uncoordinated -- structure of socioeconomic relations. In this way we would contribute to efforts to solve the central problem in these fields, which is reflected in inadequate, and in view of the law on associated labor, uncoordinated and inconsistent organizing of the organizations of associated labor in the field of economic infrastructure in the republics and provinces and which enhances the tendencies for them to close up within the territorial boundaries of their sociopolitical communities and prevents them linking up and becoming part of a unified system throughout the country.

There is also an indispensable need to establish, develop and realize joint plans for the basic organizations of associated labor through reproduction unities, large economic complexes and communities for planning and administrative cooperation, on the basis of self-management income-based linking and the integration of the basic organizations of associated labor and the pooling of labor and resources as important factors in economic development, an increase in production and exports and the realization of other aims of socioeconomic development. The mechanisms of economic policy should encourage social factors to link up and become associated toward this end.

7. By developing the planning system we must more resolutely reaffirm and create greater social preconditions for the functioning of economic regulations and market forces and ensure that world prices -- in other words the productivity and quality of work of countries with developed economies -- have a more direct effect on the conditions of economic activity, in keeping with the established strategy of development and involvement in the international division of labor. This must become a component part of the planning functions of all social factors and the orienting and regulating factor in economic movements, in market relations, and in eliminating discord in production and reproduction. Without taking into consideration the level of economic development in the world, particularly in the field of science and technology, and using it as a model to plan and implement a more decisive realization of immediate structural changes, it is not possible to achieve either the desired or necessary social changes.

The essential prerequisite and condition for effective planning lies in increasing the responsibility of all social factors in an effort to realize plans and develop and consolidate the unified Yugoslav market. As well as developing the pooling of labor and resources and the self-managing integration on the unified Yugoslav markets, this requires us to eliminate as fast as possible all the causes and phenomena that lead to isolationism and destroy the unity of the Yugoslav market, or to using monopolistic positions to usurp income independent of labor. We must eliminate all that is contrary to socialist self-management and social ownership.

The plans for socioeconomic development must, by their character and content, be the comprehensive instruments of self-managing social and economic development and not boil down to plans for expanded reproduction and investments, development policy and such, though all this must be contained in the plans of social factors.

In the superstructure of the self-managing social system all social factors must consistently apply in practice the principle of continuous and simultaneous planning as an essential prerequisite for realistic and coordinated planning at all levels. An important role in this is the realization of a joint plan within associated labor and between associated labor and sociopolitical communities.

In keeping with constitutional orientations, the status and role of basic organizations of associated labor in the sphere of social activities outside material production in the function of the planning of socioeconomic development must be defined more accurately. In this way a contribution will be made to helping the workers in associated labor outside material production to master social production; to the implementation of an equal socioeconomic position of the working people in these activities vis-a-vis the working people in production activities; to the constant development of the material basis of their, and of the overall, social work and production forces of our society as a whole; and to a more successful satisfaction of joint requirements and to coordination of development of these activities with the activity of material production. In this respect it is of great importance that through planning, the working people in these social activities should be equipped for the development and the reproduction of a free exchange of labor as an essential principle of the system of socialist self-management relations.

It is also necessary to more clearly present the role of self-management interest communities in the planning system as a place where the workers in organizations of associated labor, in these social activities and in organizations of associated labor in material production, negotiate and strive to reach an agreement on the implementation of joint requirements and interests and coordination of their work and development plans. It is necessary to work out the role of self-management interest communities, when they are set up as councils on an equal footing with other councils of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities when adopting the social plan, and when deciding about individual questions of the position and development of social activities and of social welfare of our working people as established by our Constitution and by legislation.

The planning function of the municipalities, republics and provinces in the area of the development of these social activities must be worked out and implemented. Sociopolitical communities must work out their general economic and financial balance sheets as a basis for their planning, and as a basis for setting aside a portion of their resources for general social and joint requirements in keeping with the constitutional principles and norms, and the stabilization program.

9. The role of the banks and of other financial organizations during the work to improve the planning system must be presented in such a way as to ensure that they will become genuine financial associations of associated labor which, on the basis of economic criteria, will take part in the processes of the optimum allocation of financial resources for alternative production programs and investment projects.

10. The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that self-management negotiations and social accord as an essential part of the system of planning, of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations, and of the political system as a whole, must be further developed. In so doing, self-management negotiations and agreement-seeking on essential elements of relations in planning must be developed on a more rational and realistic basis, and in the function of plan coordination, proceeding from the interests and needs of the workers in associated labor parallel with the respect for the impact of economic laws and of the market. The criterion for the reality of self-management agreements and social accords must be the appropriate material basis, links, interdependence and coordination between the plans of the organizations of associated labor and plans of sociopolitical communities.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that the adoption and the implementation of joint development plans and programs of social subjects in associated labor is very important in the system of planning and in the guiding of socioeconomic development. Through the process of adoption and implementation of joint plans, the economic and political control of the workers must be strengthened over the reproduction developments and over the utilization and use of social resources. This economic and political control must be carried out by workers and their self-management organs, delegations, and delegates at various levels of decisionmaking in the system of socialist self-management democracy. Joint planning must be asserted and strengthened through measures of economic and development policy, and through the economic system instruments because this will help self-management social planning to become efficient and realistic.

All factors must make an effort to assert the development of planning in local communities, where working people and citizens decide on issues of development, life and work.

In the system of planning, the role, function and responsibility of the municipalities, republics, provinces and of the federation must be clearly outlined in keeping with their constitutional position. In so doing the plans of the sociopolitical communities must, to the greatest possible extent, be based upon the interests and needs of associated labor organized along self-management lines, and of other social factors.

The plans of sociopolitical communities must ensure economic and other conditions, in keeping with their material possibilities, for the further socioeconomic, cultural and overall development, and the development of our socialist self-management social community as a whole. Material and other necessary conditions have to be ensured for the achievement of the targets and tasks inherent in the agreed on plans of work and development of organizations of associated labor, and of other self-management organizations and communities which constitute a part of the plans of sociopolitical communities.

When developing the planning function of the municipalities, the intermunicipal planning cooperation between organizations of associated labor and other social subjects must be developed and encouraged regarding the solution of the questions of joint interest for the life of the working people and citizens in municipalities in which respect for modern science must be involved as much as possible. At the same time, anything that hinders this cooperation and links among organizations of associated labor beyond municipal, republican and provincial borders must be removed.

When working out the role of the republics and provinces in the planning system, their responsibility for both their own overall development and for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole must be asserted.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that sociopolitical communities, within the framework of their jurisdiction, should become involved in adopting area plans that embrace, as much as possible, the regulation and the use of the area, rational use of water resources, protection of living space against pollution, rational construction of the infrastructure and specific projects, and other factors. The natural interdependence of socioeconomic and space planning must be ensured, and the divisions on issues that have caused us major problems in social development and social reproduction eliminated in a most resolute fashion. In this respect, joint solutions and criteria for a rational use of the land and the space in all the republics and provinces must be laid down.

12. The specific features of planning and reciprocal links and coordination of social plans in the SR of Serbia and in the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, as its component parts and as a constituent SFRY factor, must be resolved in keeping with the SFRY Constitution, the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, and of the Constitutions of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo.

The Constitution of the SR of Serbia and the Constitutions of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo have stipulated the joint interests that form the basis for the adoption of the republican plan. These interests must be established and served by agreement within the republican plan and the provincial plans as their joint interest and development require.

13. In the development of the system of self-management social planning, and in the conditions of the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the Yugoslav social plan must be asserted as a significant instrument in solving our economic crisis, and in securing the joint self-management interests of associated labor and of the republics and provinces in attaining a dynamic and harmonious socioeconomic development on the basis of socialist self-management and of the joint development and economic policy of our country.

The Yugoslav social plan must represent an agreement on joint interests and objectives of the economic and social development of Yugoslavia and of associated labor in all the republics and provinces.

The Yugoslav social plan must embody and fulfill the constitutional planning functions of the federation. It should embrace also those issues that represent joint accords of the republics and provinces, as well as those issues that are essential in connection with planning the development of large-scale unified technological systems, and that which associated labor agrees to within the framework of these systems.

Reproduction entities, which have an essential role to play in the development of the economy, should have their necessary position and role in the Yugoslav social plan, but not in the sense that this is imposed from above, or that these entities are created artificially, but that they should be an expression of the interests and of the requirements of the organizations of associated labor reciprocally linked through income, business and other links in social reproduction.

The plans for production, exports and employment of organizations of associated labor and of their broader self-management associations should have a significant role in the Yugoslav social plan.

In this respect the activity of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy is particularly important in ensuring industrial interbranch negotiations between organizations of associated labor on the directions of socioeconomic development at the federal level, and on eliminating material imbalances on the basis of self-management pooling of labor and resources, and of consistent implementation of the objectives and tasks of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

In connection with the adoption of the Yugoslav social plan and the guidelines of the SFRY Assembly, global considerations and other elements of the Yugoslav social plan such as are adopted with the consent of the republics and provinces should play an important role. The guidelines should contain: basic targets of the socialist self-management socioeconomic development, general material frameworks and global development considerations, basic directions for the material and social development and of changes in the structure of production forces and of production, the foundations of the strategy for scientific and technological development and the development of economic relations with foreign countries, the basic objectives of regional development, and of the faster development of economically inadequately developed republics and provinces, and others. The necessary agreements on the important questions of the socioeconomic development of the country should be adopted as an integral part of, and not as a substitute for, this plan. The guidelines for the preparation of medium-term plans adopted by the SFRY Assembly are to be set out in a document that should guide the overall plan activities in the stage when plans are adopted. The guidelines of other sociopolitical communities must not be at variance with them. In so doing it is essential to consistently proceed from constitutional principles and norms, and from the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The guidelines should assert the provisions laid down by the SFRY Constitution concerning the equality and responsibility of all the republics and provinces for the adoption of joint policies and their decisionmaking process, and adoption of measures and regulations of joint interest. At the same time, the republics and the provinces must take measures not only to implement their own plans, but also the Yugoslav social plan.

The Yugoslav social plan must be a factor in the implementation and development of socialist self-management production relations, of the role and responsibility of associated labor, and of economic, national cultural and social freedoms and equality of our nations and nationality and of our republics and provinces.

During the preparations for the adoption of the Yugoslav social plan, maximum participation, influence and decision-making powers of the associated labor, big systems, and of integrated parts of associated labor, cooperation with chambers of economy, the trade unions and other responsible factors must be ensured, as well as the highest possible level of cooperation between the municipalities, republics and provinces with the organs of the federation.

14. The LCY Central Committee Presidium points out the need for stronger affirmation and elaboration of the system of responsibility by social factors in all the planning stages, starting with the preparations of the plans up to their implementation, and ranging from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federation.

It is necessary to outline the important planning role of sociopolitical organizations, especially the trade unions, scientific and professional organizations and institutions, chambers of economy, and of general associations, and their responsibility for proposed solutions of the development plans, especially their responsibility for consequences resulting from wrong solutions and unrealistic planning. This is of essential importance if the efficiency and the rationality of the planning system are to be enhanced.

In keeping with this, work has to be promoted and proper staffing levels of the social planning institutes, and of statistical and other similar and appropriate planning services in organizations of associated labor ensured. In so doing it is necessary to establish, develop and use a unified system of records, collation, processing and presentation of data and facts that are important for the monitoring, planning and channelling of social development, as well as for the availability of information about these facts and data. In this connection it is necessary to establish a unified method of planning based on the Marxist theory of social reproduction and of self-management production relations.

15. Parallel with the changes in the system of self-management, social planning changes have to be made also in other areas of our economic system, and in our development and economic policy which is an essential condition for the efficiency of planning and for the implementation of the agreed on development objectives and tasks at all levels.

16. The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that more intensive work is required in the SFRY Assembly, in the FEC and in the appropriate organs in the republics and provinces in clarifying many questions on which differences have been demonstrated during the present discussion of the draft law, so as to ensure that the law is passed as soon as possible, an essential condition for new long-term and medium-term development plans to be passed on time.

17. The LCY Central Committee Presidium requires LCY members, organizations and leaderships to work so that proceeding from the SFRY Constitution, the law on associated labor, the 12th LCY Congress and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and from the bases of these laws, appropriate long-term and medium-term plans of organizations of associated labor and of all other social subjects may be passed as soon as possible.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will stipulate a concrete program of operative political activities in connection with the adoption of the medium-term plan of the country on the basis of the consistent implementation of the LCY orientation, the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the new law on the foundations of the system of social planning, and of the Yugoslav social plan.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES IDEOPOLITICAL ISSUES

LD042152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija today presided over a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that discussed the activity in preparing the LCY Central Committee session on ideopolitical issues for realizing the workers' constitutional status in the process of decisionmaking and controlling income and means of social reproduction.

Vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] Janez Zemljaric and Borislav Srebric informed the Presidium about measures FEC is taking to accomplish the goals and tasks of the 1985 economic and development policy. They also talked about the course of the debate on the further development and promotion of the system of economic relations with foreign countries, with particular reference to the foreign exchange system. The Presidium stressed the need for competent self-managing, delegate and other social organs and institutions to continue, in a principled and substantiated manner and in a democratic atmosphere, the debate on how to coordinate standpoints and speed up the adoption of the proposed laws concerning the system of economic relations with abroad.

The Presidium also adopted information by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his talks with the first secretary of the French Socialist Party, Lionel Jospin, the meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand and contacts with other French political personges.

It was agreed that the visit by the LCY Central Committee Presidium president had contributed to the promotion of dialogue and cooperation between the LCY and the French Socialist Party and once again confirmed the great importance of all progressive and democratic parties' full involvement in the struggle for peace and international cooperation on an equal footing.

The Presidium adopted a decision on establishing a committee for the publication of works by Vladimir Bakaric, the prominent Yugoslav revolutionary and Marxist theoretician.

Other issues under the Presidium's current purview were also discussed.

CROAT CHAMBERS REJECT FEDERAL EXPORT BILLS

LD042036 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Sociopolitical Chamber and the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Croat Assembly met today. On the agenda were three draft federal laws on economic relations with foreign countries — the laws on foreign exchange transactions, on credit relations with foreign countries, and on commodity and service exchanges with foreign countries -- which failed to receive the delegates' support.

The Chamber of Associated Labor and the Sociopolitical Chamber delegates reached the conclusion that the proposed solutions failed to support the country's orientation toward exports and hindered self-managing consultations and the pooling of resources between work collectives within the framework of export programs. Furthermore, the measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council did not enable workers to make decisions on the development of their collectives and failed to pinpoint the responsibility for the repayment of foreign exchange debts.

The Croat Assembly delegates expressed the view that the documents proposed by the Croat Executive Council were better and could provide the basis for and contribute to the preparation of the new documents on economic relations with foreign countries. The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program attaches prime importance to the country being open to the world, and the proposal set forth by Croatia and Slovenia is capable of satisfying the needs of both exporters and importers, and both developed and underdeveloped parts of the country.

Delegates also discussed the law on relations in the field of housing.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL MEETS CROAT OFFICIALS

LD042340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Zagreb, 4 Jun (TANJUG) — Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, this evening met in Zagreb with Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, Josip Zmaic, president of the Croat Assembly, and Jaksa Petric, member of the Croat Presidency and had a brief conversation with them. Afterwards Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Executive Council, gave a former dinner in honor of the high-ranking visitor from Ukraine.